



# ***Daily Report***

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## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-93-023  
Friday  
5 February 1993

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-93-023

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## Burundi

### Buyoya Announces Presidential, Legislative Elections

EA0402165593 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1100 GMT 4 Feb 93

[Excerpts] A day before the 5 February celebrations, Major Pierre Buyoya, the president of the Republic of Burundi, in the presence of other top officials of the country, has launched the National Unity Council. On the occasion he announced the highlights of this year's election timetable. Here is Martin Nzaimana with the main points of President Buyoya's message:

[Nzaimana] [passage omitted] The head of state used the occasion to recall that Burundi would soon go through the last stage of the democratization process. He went so far as to announce the election timetable.

In June—before the independence anniversary celebration—Burundians will elect their president and National Assembly. They will start with the presidential election, which will be followed by legislative elections. In November there will be elections for grassroots' democratic institutions, that is to say, the Communal Assembly, Communal Council, Communal Administration, and communal administrator. [passage omitted]

## Cameroon

### UPC 'Open' to Dialogue With Presidential Majority

AB0402220693 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1230 GMT 1 Feb 93

[Excerpt] In Cameroon the steering committee of the Cameroon People's Union [UPC] met in Douala on 30 January. The UPC is one of the opposition parties represented at the National Assembly. The meeting enabled the leadership of this political party to discuss discipline problems existing within the UPC, which has broken up into various factions. Taking advantage of the Douala meeting, the UPC leaders also examined the present national political situation. The steering committee stated that it was open to dialogue with the presidential majority and stressed that the country could achieve its objective only through consultations and with the participation of all. This clearly means that the UPC leaders are aware that the party cannot live in isolation. [passage omitted]

## Central African Republic

### Melendoma Dismisses Minister for 'Censorship Attitude'

AB0402180393 Paris AFP in French 1442 GMT 4 Feb 93

[Text] Bangui, 4 Feb (AFP)—Central African Republic Prime Minister Thimothee Melendoma announced

today that he had decided to relieve Mr. Tony da Silva, minister of communications, youth, sports, arts, and culture, of his duties for his "systematic censorship" attitude. Mr. Christophe Gazambetty, secretary of state for communication, youth, sports, arts, and culture, will henceforth take up the post of Mr. Da Silva, the head of government added.

At a news conference today in Bangui, Mr. Melendoma justified his decision by the "outrageously off-handed manner" Mr. Da Silva has displayed since the beginning of January by refusing to implement a decree giving political parties access to state media. According to the prime minister, Mr. Tony Da Silva "continues to behave as if he were under a one-party system." He "has systematically censored political party statements and communiques, pushed aside senior officers of the Ministry of Communications, and only uses people recruited while in school."

The head of government also recalled his government's priority, namely the organization of presidential and legislative elections. He wants the joint electoral commission to dwell on the preparation of these elections so that these elections, whose dates have not been fixed, can take place "smoothly without any anomalies so that the Central African Republic would not lose its credibility with its financial backers."

Presidential and legislative elections had previously been slated for 14 and 28 February 1993, but were postponed by the joint electoral commission because of organizational problems.

## Rwanda

### Council of Ministers Discusses State of Affairs

EA0402203593 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1115 GMT 4 Feb 93

[Excerpts] A Council of Ministers' meeting was held yesterday at the 5 July Hotel under the chairmanship of Dr. Dismas Nsengiyaremye, the prime minister. [passage omitted]

According to a communique signed by Mr. Pascal Ndengejeho, minister of information and government spokesman, and reported by the RWANDAN NEWS AGENCY, given that financial donors have suspended or threaten to suspend the release of funds allotted to Rwanda, with the World Bank heading the list, it turns out that it will be very profitable to resort to an exceptional (?advance) of inflationist [word indistinct] worth 2.5 billion Rwandan francs from the Rwandan National Bank.

The communique indicates that it was recalled that Rwanda's partners continued to stress that their support was conditional on the peace talks and an improvement in the security in the country. The minister of foreign affairs and cooperation will also have to identify the

international bodies from which Rwanda could withdraw its membership, this for financial reasons and at the request of the government. The necessary funds will also be released to set up a minimum of three months stock of food supplies for those displaced by war. [passage omitted]

The meeting examined the problem relating to the head of the delegation to the Arusha negotiations but no consensus emerged.

On insecurity, the Rwandan Government condemned the political genocide carried out in the country. The Council of Ministers decided upon a series of measures necessary for the return of security to the country. Here are all the measures taken:

Officials of political parties which organized the demonstrations, local authorities, and all those involved must appear in court;

Those implicated must pay for the damage caused;

As long as communes are not able to expose the trouble-makers and denounce them, they will be responsible for the damage caused;

Authorities, whatever their levels and competence, should not hinder legal proceedings;

The inventory of the damage caused by the political parties' demonstrations might cover a period starting with the beginning of the demonstrations;

The political (?sensitization) of the population must be extended to sector and cell levels;

Emergency humanitarian aid must be mobilized;

Security forces, which have been deployed to the spot and the actions of which have been highly appreciated by the government members, must continue their peacekeeping actions in the zone [singular as heard] adversely affected;

The political-administrative commission of inquiry composed of ministerial security committees must start its duty without further delay, with intelligence service officials as coordinators;

An international inquiry is to be envisaged with a view to identifying those responsible for the various crimes, unless a local commission is capable of doing this;

Measures aimed at making people feel secure are taken [words indistinct];

The Council urges the authorities at all levels to work toward a rapid return of those displaced to their property.

Four Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development ministers, however, opposed the immediate implementation of the precautionary measures against local authorities involved in the [words indistinct]. This was indicated by the government spokesman.

### Zaire

#### Tshisekedi Favors Belgian Military Intervention

LD0402170893 Brussels La Une Radio Network  
in French 1600 GMT 4 Feb 93

[Text] It was awaited with impatience in Zaire: This time, Prime Minister Etienne Tshisekedi has spoken. He

gave a news conference earlier and confirmed mainly that his government and the High Council of the Republic [HCR] favored Belgian military intervention in Zaire. Our special correspondent Francois Rekmans met Etienne Tshisekedi.

[Begin recording] [Tshisekedi] I willingly accept this initiative and I encourage it and I support it in order to find the required solutions, i.e., to bring Mr. Mobutu to involve himself [s'impliquer] in the decisions of the Sovereign National Conference.

[Reporter] Monsignor Monsengwo is the key man in the situation.

[Tshisekedi] For the moment he is the key man. As I have just said, he is the man who must now, with the pressure of our people, bring Mr. Mobutu to involve himself.

[Reporter] Has your government called in foreign troops?

[Tshisekedi] We took the opportunity mainly... [pauses] as for foreign troops (?this is a little bit ambiguous) but yes we have called on the Belgian troops to ensure... [pauses] because our army, which should normally ensure the security of property and people, is politically manipulated and we first want troops that will allow us to ensure that security.

[Reporter] Are you also asking that the three governments—the U.S., French, and Belgian—put pressure on the president?

[Tshisekedi] I am not asking for it, they are already doing it and doing it well. All I am asking is that they intensify these pressures.

[Reporter] Are you satisfied with the attitude of the Westerners?

[Tshisekedi] Absolutely. [end recording]

The initiative mentioned by Etienne Tshisekedi at the beginning of the interview has to do with Msgr. Monsengwo's desire to arrange a tripartite meeting with President Mobutu.

#### Tshisekedi Reiterates Rejection of Bank Notes

AB0402151093 Paris AFP in French 1404 GMT  
4 Feb 93

[Text] Kinshasa, 4 Feb (AFP)—Today, Etienne Tshisekedi, the Zairian Transition Government prime

minister, refused once again to allow the 5-million-zaire bank note to be put into circulation.

It was the introduction of this note, printed on Marshal Mobutu's request, that caused the mutiny of the soldiers on 28 January. They were paid in this currency which was rejected by traders.

"It is out of the question to value the 5-million-zaire note. This note remains valueless," he stated at a news conference held at his residence in Limete ward early this afternoon.

**Prime Minister Hails West for Identifying 'Evil'**

LD0402203793 Paris France-2 Television Network in French 1900 GMT 4 Feb 93

[Text] Etienne Tshisekedi, enemy number one of Mobutu, who became prime minister against the marshal's will, has broken his silence for the first time. He has been living as a recluse here, in his house in Limete, for a week. He has not mentioned a word about the troubles. Only yesterday, his advisers were replying that the prime minister does not have to make statements. Undoubtedly encouraged by foreign pressures on the marshal, Moses, as the people call him here, talked shrewdly today:

[Begin Tshisekedi recording, in progress]...this is the first time that we see, after all this confusion, that our western friends were able to work out where evil and problems lie in Zaire and attack them at the same time as the Zairian people themselves attack them. Thus, be sure that nobody will be stronger than the people and all our friends behind them. [end recording]

**Monsengwo Calls for Foreign Nonmilitary Intervention**

LD0402191293 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 4 Feb 93

[Interview with Monsignor Monsengwo, president of High Council of the Republic, by correspondents Frederique Jeunot and Francois Rekmans; place and date not given; from the "Afrique Midi" program—live or recorded]

[Excerpt] [Monsengwo] [passage omitted] I do not think that elections are an objective to be envisaged over the short term. The normal procedure must be followed, as these elections must be organized and, at the end, if people's spirits are not soothed, we will get to the point where election results are challenged, as we see in some countries of Africa. The main thing is to soothe people's spirits and prepare their hearts to accept the election results. This is a matter which implies a process prepared in a harmonious way, thanks to the intervention of more political personalities and thanks to talks and a dialogue which are (?followed up).

I continue contacts, both with the head of state's side and that of the prime minister. Normally, the talks should

take place in Kinshasa, because it is not obvious that one meeting will be enough to overcome the difficulties, and the presence of the head of state in Kinshasa would enable us to multiply meetings [word indistinct].

[Rekmans] Is Etienne Tshisekedi still prime minister?

[Monsengwo] I think that nobody contests that right.

[Jeunot] Why this silence then?

[Monsengwo] This question must be put to him.

[Rekmans] He has said that he has no statements to make for the time being. Do you think that there is a feeling within the population that there is a lack of expression from these political authorities?

[Monsengwo] One could have talked—it is a pity that one has not talked more; however, for this reason, I hope that the media are open to all the political personalities who would wish to talk.

[Rekmans] But this is the point. There is a sort of locking up of the political personalities. You prepared a radio message for the armed forces. This message was never broadcast again. It was never broadcast again on television. [as heard]

[Monsengwo] Actually, I deplore it.

[Rekmans] Will the High Council of the Republic continue its proceedings? Has Sunday's meeting been prohibited?

[Monsengwo] I think that the only way is for the three institutions, which are provided for by the institutional order and which were set up by the National Conference, to function normally, each one playing its role, and with nobody stopping any institution from working.

[Jeunot] It is said that you support Etienne Tshisekedi, and that you recently rescued him from big troubles. Is this your role?

[Monsengwo] My role, as the former president of the National Sovereign Conference and as the president of the High Council, is to ensure the stability of the institutions and to ensure the execution of the National Sovereign Conference's decisions. Its decisions are that the president of the Republic has been confirmed by the National Sovereign Conference for the period of the transition. Prime Minister Tshisekedi has been elected prime minister of the transition with a government that he should have formed. My role is to check that these two institutions exist and work normally as the Higher Council does. I must try to stop any attack against the normal functioning of these institutions, because the attack is not the will of the National Sovereign Conference.

[Jeunot] People call it a inter-Zairean affair. Can a domestic solution be found?



[Monsengwo] I think that a solution can be found internally, but today no country exists under a glass dome. This being the case, it is absolutely necessary that the friendly countries and international law intervene to solve these problems. But the fact still remains that the problem will be solved, after all, only by Zaireans, whatever the help given by others will be.

[Jeunot] You are talking of intervention. What kind of intervention?

[Monsengwo] There are many different kinds of intervention, there are diplomatic interventions, there are interventions in the political sphere, there are interventions in the economic sphere and so on. It is up to the judgment of the people who are interested and up to the judgment of everybody, together with the Zaireans, that we'll find solutions. Foreign interventions can find room within the framework of normal cooperation; that would be accepted by everybody. This is why I think that it is, first of all, dialogue that must come first, before contemplating solutions outside dialogue. As a priest, I don't like to talk very much about troops, weapons, and war.

[Jeunot] But do you feel that you are supported by France, Belgium, and the United States?

[Monsengwo] I think that most of Zaire's friends have issued enough statements that show that they wish a democratic and peaceful process, and one that would follow the schedule set up by the National Sovereign Conference. I think that the statements are clear enough, since January. This allows everybody to go forward, step by step, whatever the difficulties are.

[Jeunot] Who is responsible for what is going on now?

[Monsengwo] I have my opinion on this point, but of course I cannot tell it. I tell it to the one whom I believe is guilty, but I cannot express myself in public, precisely to preserve the chances of the success of a mediation.

#### **Army Commander Blames 'Lack of Supervision' for Rioting**

LD0402220393 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French  
1800 GMT 4 Feb 93

[Text] The role of the military is to protect property, people, and the country in case of a war. It was in these terms that General Mahele Liyeko spoke today to senior, junior, and non-commissioned officers of the Zairean Armed Forces (FAZ) gathered at the General Staff Headquarters following the rioting of 28-31 January. The FAZ general chief of staff strongly condemned the acts committed by the troops, acts that are nothing but the systematic destruction of the country. The causes of the troops' undisciplined behavior must be looked for

only in the inciting declarations of the politicians seeking power, declared General Mahele.

The general chief of staff has insisted that his aides get closer to their troops in order to talk to them in case of trouble, and not to abandon them to themselves. What happened over the weekend is simply the result of a lack of supervision of the military by their leaders, he said. General Mahele asked the military to tell him their problems so that he can submit them to the competent authorities for possible solution.

From now on, only on-duty soldiers—with their registered children—will remain in the military camps and be paid by the state. As for the retired soldiers who still live in the camps, their departure allowances will be paid so that they can leave the houses where they live, said the FAZ general chief of staff. As for any looted goods, they will never be sold in the camps. General Mahele ended his speech by asking the senior, junior, and non-commissioned officers to draw their conclusions from the events of 28-31 January 1993, as the wrath of God is slow but acts terribly.

#### **Promises Punishment**

EA0402202293 Mbuji-Mayi Voix du Zaire in French  
1700 GMT 4 Feb 93

[Excerpts] Following the storm which has shaken the capital since 28 January, calm has now returned to Kinshasa. The looting organized by the soldiers has not gone unnoticed by the Army leadership. That is why, after yesterday's meeting at the People's Palace, General Mahele Liyeko, the Zairian Armed Forces (FAZ) chief of staff, held a meeting this morning with representatives of officers, noncommissioned officers, and private soldiers of Kinshasa Garrison in front of the Joint Staff headquarters. [passage omitted]

The FAZ chief of staff strongly condemned the acts committed by the soldiers. In contrast to what happened in September 1991, all the leaders of the [words indistinct] will be severely punished. It will not be a question of collective punishment but the good [word indistinct] will be distinguished from [words indistinct]. [passage omitted]

Of course, he condemned the politicians who were the ones really responsible for the situation being experienced by our country following their inciting, inflammatory speeches which have encouraged the private soldiers to indulge in disorder and violence.

He said that exemplary measures would also be taken against officers who had become [words indistinct] propagandists of political parties in various military camps and [words indistinct] units. They are known and must be punished severely. [passage indistinct] [passage omitted]

## Djibouti

### President Announces New Cabinet, Reappointments

EA0402201593

Djibouti Radio Djibouti in Somali at 1700 GMT on 4 February reports the new cabinet named by President Hassan Gouled Aptidon. Radio Djibouti points out that the new government includes the newly formed Ministries of Planning, Lands, and Cooperation; Economy and Commerce; and Transport, Tourism, and Communications and six ministers who are new to the Council of Ministers. The cabinet is as follows:

Prime Minister	Barkat Gourad Hamadou
Minister of Justice and Religious Affairs	Moumin Bahdon Farah
Minister of Interior and Extension of Regional Administration	Idris Harbi Farah
Minister of Defense	Ahmad Bulaleh Barreh
Minister of Planning, Lands, and Cooperation	Muhammad Musa Chehem
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Muhammad (Balad) Abdou
Minister of Finance	Ahmad Adan Yousseuf
Minister of Economy and Commerce	Muhammad Ali Muhammad
Minister of Port and Maritime Affairs	Musa Buraleh Robleh
Minister of Transport, Tourism, and Communications	Ahmad Waberi Diny
Minister of Education	Ahmad Gireh Waberi
Minister of Labor and Manpower Training	Ithirow (?Ahmad) Hamadou
Minister of Civil Service and Administrative Reform	Ougoure Hassan Ibrahim
Minister of Health and Social Affairs	Muhammad Sa'id Salah
Minister of Public Works, Housing, and Construction	Ateyeh Isma'il Waays
Minister of Agriculture and Nomadic Development	Umar Chirdon Abbas
Minister of Industry, Energy, and Minerals	Ali Muhammadou Houmed
Minister of Youth, Sports, and Culture	Muhammad Ibrahim Muhammad

### Government Reshuffle Viewed

LD0402202793 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 4 Feb 93

[Text] An important government reshuffle has been carried out in Djibouti almost two months after the holding of the first multi-party legislative elections. The president reappointed the current prime minister and the number of portfolios has been increased from 16 to 18. Six new ministers have entered the cabinet, four have been dismissed, but the thing which appears to be the

most significant is the change at the head of the Foreign Ministry. Further from Ghislaine Dupont:

[Dupont] Yes, Moumin Bahdon Farah has left the Foreign Ministry for the Justice Ministry, and one could consider him to have been, in a way, set aside. As secretary general of the People's Rally for Progress [RPP], the former single party, Moumin Bahdon could have had pretensions to the succession of President Gouled, who is due to leave the leadership of the RPP. This shift into the background no doubt compromises his ambitions as far as the succession is concerned.

The Foreign Affairs portfolio is thus entrusted to a young man, (Mohamed Block Abdou), who comes from the Afar community. The portfolios of Cooperation and Trade have also been given to Afars. Should one see in these choices a gesture by President Hassan Gouled of opening up to this community, which went into revolt over a year ago?

In the view of Front for Restoration of Unity and Democracy [FRUD] the answer is no. This new government changes nothing; new things are being made out of old ones, says Ahmed Diny, the president of the armed front. Having said this, on an external front, for friendly countries these choices could be viewed as being a sign of goodwill on the part of the regime, even if the number of posts given to Afars does not represent an increase on the number in the previous government. The two extra ministries created in this new cabinet have in fact been given to Issas. In any case, this government may, in fact, last no longer than until the presidential elections scheduled for 24 April.

## Ethiopia

### Organizations Approved for Constitution Commission

EA0402180093 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1700 GMT 3 Feb 93

[Excerpts] In its deliberations, which started on 2 February, the Council of Representatives of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia adopted with amendments the draft decree to determine the system for the registration of political parties and the appointment of high court judges, and approved the selection of seven political organizations which had applied, among many others, to work together with the Constitution Draft Commission. [passage omitted]

According to the briefing by the Permanent Committee for Legal Affairs, political organizations, groups and parties inside Ethiopia which had no political representation in the Council and which wanted to work with the Constitution Draft Commission were invited through the Council's secretariat to make their wishes known. From among the 20 organizations which submitted their applications for consideration, the following seven have been selected. They are:

The Southern Ethiopia People's Alliance;  
The Southern Ethiopia People's Democratic Front;  
The Ethiopian National Unity Party;  
Forum 84;  
The Ethiopian Islamic Democratic Movement;  
The Moa Ambesa Coordinating Group, and  
The Democratic Movement League. [passage omitted]

#### **Correction to Meles on Demonstrations, Eritrea**

AB0402173093

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Further on Meles Remarks on Demonstrations, Eritrea," published in the 2 February 1993 Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT on page 5:

Column one, paragraph two, sentence four, make read: ...with over 100 small parties. In my... (changing "communist" to "small")

#### **Kenya**

##### **Moi Warns Against Violence, Abuse of Hospitality**

AB0402161493 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1000 GMT 4 Feb 93

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] President Moi attended the consultative meeting with top KANU [Kenya African National Union] officials at the party headquarters at the KICC [Kenyatta International Conference Center]. After the meeting, President Moi addressed wananchi [citizens] outside the KICC, who had turned out to greet him, and reiterated that the government was committed to the protection of the lives and property of every mwananchi [citizen] in the country.

The president warned any person or group that may be contemplating to organize violence in the country to be warned that the government will take swift and decisive action. The president, at the same time, decried the tendency of some inciters to use innocent youth as pawns in the dangerous political game. He therefore called on Kenyan youth and wananchi in general to be wary so that they are not caught in the wave of contemplated violent acts.

President Moi said the government was aware of and was monitoring keenly two foreigners who are advising the opposition. He expressed hope that the foreigners would not advise the opposition on subversion. He said Kenya Government had been very kind and had allowed members of Nongovernmental Organizations and others to move freely in the country. He told them not to abuse this hospitality. [passage omitted]

##### **Government Denies Association With Gen Morgan**

EA0402164593 Nairobi KNA in English 1248 GMT 4 Feb 93

[Text] Garissa, 4 Feb (KNA)—The government today refuted allegations of the presence of Somalia war criminals and that of General Morgan in the country and police to investigation conducted in Garissa District since December have not unearthed such persons. [sentence as received]

In a statement issued to press in Garissa town by a minister of state in the Office of the President, Mr Hussein Maalim Mohamed, the government denied associating with "criminals of Gen Morgan's status" and warned that if anyone was collaborating or working in an association with the Somali criminals, whether a public servant or an ordinary wananchi [citizen], stern action will be taken against that individual.

The government statement comes in the wake of fresh accusations by opposition parties that the government was assisting Gen Morgan and his forces.

The statement further stated that the government was determined to see people in Somalia Republic living in peace and will never side with those factions waging wars along tribal lines in that country.

Mr Mohamed said the government had registered its appreciation with the activities of the multinational forces presently in Somalia to restore peace and requested them to push away from the Kenya-Somalia borders Somalia war total forces camped close to the borders. [sentence as received]

The statement blamed the recent insecurity problems in north Kenya and the adjacent districts to breakdown of law and order in the neighbouring Somalia and Ethiopia where a lot of firearms were smuggled into Kenya, and through collaboration of local criminals the firearms are used in highway robbery and cattle-rustling. The government was doing everything possible to protect wananchi from this problem, the statement added, and hoped that the situation in northern Kenya and other parts of the country where the so-called tribal clashes were witnessed would soon come to an end.

Mr Mohamed said the government would not compromise peace. Inefficient and corrupt public officers risk being. [sentence as received] At the same time he appealed to the opposition leaders to cooperate in eradicating the ongoing lawlessness in the country.

##### **UK Minister Chalker Begins Visit, Comments on Relations**

EA0502121193 Nairobi KTN Television in English 1000 GMT 5 Feb 93

[Text] The British minister for overseas development, Lynda Chalker, today arrived at the Jomo Kenyatta



International Airport for a four-day official visit to Kenya. The plane carrying Chalker touched down at 0845. She said on arrival that she was looking forward to meeting a wide range of people, including leading Kenyan officials. She said she would hold discussions with President Daniel arap Moi. Baroness Chalker affirmed that relations between Britain and Kenya were very good. Mercy Oburu has more.

[Oburu] This is the first visit by a senior British official ever since the first multiparty elections. Lynda Chalker is scheduled to visit Northeastern Province today, where she will go to various refugee camps. Britain has already promised to provide as much as 100 million Kenya shillings to cater for the problems of refugees in Kenya. Britain has also approved of the election results in Kenya and says that any problems cited can be curbed in the multiparty era.

[Begin Chalker recording] Tomorrow [6 February] and Sunday [7 February], we shall be going to Somalia and back in Kenya on Monday [8 February]. I hope to meet the president, the vice president, and other leading figures of Kenyan life. I am looking forward very much to my rather short visit, but very happy visit here. [end recording]

[Oburu] Over the weekend, Lynda Chalker will visit various parts of Somalia, then on Monday she will come back to Kenya where she will meet top leaders of politics. This is the time when she is going to defend her country on accusations that it has helped KANU [Kenya African National Union] and Moi.

#### KENDA Chairman Sets Conditions

EA0402214093 Nairobi KTN Television in English 1800 GMT 4 Feb 93

[Text] The chairman of opposition party KENDA [Kenya National Democratic Alliance], Mukaru Ng'ang'a, today said he was willing to meet the British minister for overseas development, Baroness Lynda Chalker, as long as the British Government agrees to withhold her aid to Kenya until the Kenya African National Union [KANU] government agrees to the convening of a constitutional conference in London. Ng'ang'a also called for sharing power between the KANU government and the opposition.

He said he was opposed to the repatriation of refugees living in Kenya back to their countries. The KENDA chairman called the action a violation of human rights. He called on the British High Commission in Nairobi to allow his party to meet Baroness Chalker on those conditions he gave. Ng'ang'a was speaking in a telephone conversation he made to KTN.

#### Party Officials Oppose Visit

EA0502112393 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 5 Feb 93 p 5

[Article by DAILY NATION reporter and correspondents: "Chalker: Towett Riled by Threat"]

[Excerpts] A one-time minister for education, Dr Taita Towett, yesterday said it was un-African for the opposition alliance to call for a demonstration against today's visit by British Minister Lynda Chalker. [passage omitted]

For his part, Mr Ng'ang'a [Kenya National Democratic Alliance, KENDA] said that KENDA would only meet Baroness Chalker if her government agreed to host a constitutional conference in London for all the parties. Mr Ng'ang'a told a press conference in his Thika office that although he supported FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy]-Kenya's and the DP's [Democratic Party] call for demonstrations against the minister, "such protests may not change anything".

He proposed that the London constitutional conference be held before the Seventh Parliament reconvened "so as to give the House an agenda to discuss". He said that all the money held in foreign banks should be brought back as a condition for resumption of aid to Kenya.

The Release Political Prisoners (RPP) pressure group also objected to Minister Chalker's visit. The group said the minister's visit and planned meeting with President Moi would be used to legitimise the KANU [Kenya African National Union] government which, they claimed, had maintained power through vote-rigging.

The unregistered Islamic Party of Kenya [IPK] opposed the visit "for being linked with the resumption of balance of payments support to Kenya". In a letter to the British high commissioner, IPK activist Sheikh Khalid Balala said the IPK was deeply concerned about the visit.

Two FORD-Asili officials, Mr Wanguhu Ng'ang'a and Mr Kimani Rugendo, claimed that the British Government was trying to legitimise the "rigged-in" KANU government. [passage omitted]

#### Trade Union Leader Hails Visit

EA0502121793 Nairobi KNA in English 1015 GMT 5 Feb 93

[Text] Kakamega, 5 Feb (KNA)—The Central Organisation of Trade Unions (COTU) has criticised the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for demanding the laying-off of thousands of public servants as a condition to resume aid to Kenya.

In a press statement to KNA in Kakamega, the COTU secretary-general, Mr Joseph Mugalla, said that the condition by the two world bodies and the donor countries was a great threat to the Kenyan social fabric. He said agencies and donor nations should equally be concerned about the plight [of] such public servants, similar to the interest shown towards Kenya's smooth transition to multi-party politics.

In yet another development, the COTU boss lauded the visit to the country by Baroness Lynda Chalker, the British minister for overseas development, but lashed at the opposition leaders [who] opposed the tours. He said

the visit of the minister was crucial to Kenya at this stage, when the country is in dire need of foreign aid. He welcomed the tour and appealed to the baroness to meet not only the government and opposition leaders but the workers' representative too.

Mr Mugalla hit at some opposition leaders for reckless issuing public statements which hinders national unity. [sentence as received] The COTU boss praised the FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy]-Kenya chairman, Mr Jaramogi Oginga Odinga, for his willingness to cooperate with the government to speed up the wheels of development. He appealed to leaders from other parties to emulate the statesmanship portrayed by FORD-Kenya if the country has to prosper.

#### Editorial Encourages Meeting

EA0502110993 Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English 5 Feb 93 p 6

[Editorial: "Chalker Here for Talks at Right Time"]

[Text] Kenyans are known for their hospitality which will be extended today to an important visitor and one who has in the past demonstrated her true love for this country. British Overseas Development Minister Lynda Chalker is the first member of her government to visit Kenya since the historic multi-party elections held last December.

The visitor is coming to Nairobi at a time when President Moi and his new Cabinet team are settling down to the real business of trying to convince the world and, indeed, the donor countries that the last December elections marked the beginning of a new era in Kenya's political life. We welcome Lady Chalker to Kenya and the visit will give her an opportunity to make independent assessment of the role of the parliamentary opposition and how Kenyans are getting acquainted with the new multi-party system. She is equipped with a full brief compiled by her senior officers on the ground here, but as the saying goes, seeing is believing.

The whole concept of multi-party politics is foreign to many in Africa but President Moi and the ruling Kenya African National Union (KANU) made a bold decision to prepare the country for pluralism which must now take a firm root.

The opposition's clamour for boycotts and holding what is being described as "peaceful demonstration" against the visitor can be ignored as this is the hallmark of democracy as practised in larger democracies in Europe and the USA. Let Baroness Chalker be assured the majority of Kenyans appreciate her visit and only wish it could be longer.

President Moi has been sending urgent signals of his intentions to inject new blood in his style of administration and his Cabinet team is taking the cue from him to tell Western donors, particularly the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank that they should

understand Kenya's problems while implementing Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAP's).

Kenya has been accused of many evils and some opposition politicians have joined the chorus of our foreign critics who derive special pleasure in seeing the continued suspension of aid to Kenya. The visiting British minister should judge us for what we are and we are sure her verdict will be in favour of resumption of aid to Kenya. The Moi-Chalker discussions should create an acceptable environment of Anglo-Kenyan relations and given her wide experience in African affairs, her view will carry heavy weight in convincing Whitehall to untie its purse strings.

President Moi has gone to great lengths to meet all the conditions set by the IMF and the World Bank for the restoration of economic aid to Kenya. Whatever misgivings the British Government has should be amicably ironed out during the face-to-face discussions.

We have other burning issues which should not form a basis for judging our economic performance. Here, the visiting minister will have first-hand information on the refugee situation in Kenya and why the government has asked the U.N. High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) to repatriate the Somali refugees.

Though Kenya has been pushed to the wall and denied aid for the past two years, we have nevertheless made an impact on the world community as a nation on the move and which will continue to abide by the rules of the game in this rapidly changing world. We ask for greater understanding of our problems by the world community and we hope Britain will lead the way in this respect.

#### Minister of State Criticizes Security Operations

EA0402180693 Nairobi KNA in English 1330 GMT 4 Feb 93

[Excerpt] Garissa, 4 Feb (KNA)—A minister of state in the Office of the President, Mr Hussein Maalim Mohamed, today criticised security personnel in north-eastern Kenya for failing to track down bandits whenever they struck, saying "they were only interested in their salaries but have failed to protect wananchi [citizens]".

Speaking during a baraza [public meeting] at Garissa Primary School, the minister stated that unpatriotic security personnel not courageous enough to die while protecting wananchi and their property should resign on public interest and be replaced by people prepared to sacrifice. Mr Mohamed said that banditry in North-eastern Province, Lamu, Tana River and Isiolo Districts needed to be wiped out once and for all at this particular juncture, and added that the ethnic clashes in parts of Rift Valley and Western Provinces might [as received] not be allowed to resurface because they have dented government image.

He urged miraa [khat] traders to resume deliveries to Garissa by road with effect from tomorrow since the ban announced by the district security committee last month was uncalled for because there was no relationship between business and banditry.

Mr Mohamed said civil servants who have become big-headed and developed big stomachs need to be cut down to size as they were discrediting the government image because they have sidelined their responsibilities.

He appealed to non-governmental organisations like the African Medical Research Foundation (AMREF), International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) and Lions Club to send drugs and doctors to Garissa to cope with the swelling number of malaria victims—most of whom were dying at the provincial general hospital where, he said, there were no drugs.

The minister called for closure of three bar premises in Garissa town which, he said, should be pulled down if their owners failed to do so by 1 March this year.

Mr Mohamed charged that the National Registration Bureau Office in Garissa has become a business enterprise where even recently-arrived Somali nationals were being sold Kenya national identity cards while local residents who failed to bribe officials were denied the very cards.

He urged police and the Commodity Price Control Units in the Ministry of Finance to check over-charging by traders on sugar, wheat and maize flour in Garissa town. [passage omitted]

#### **Official Urges Increased Trade With Romania**

AB0402162593 Nairobi KNA in English 1830 GMT 3 Feb 93

[Text] Nairobi, 3 Feb (KNA)—An assistant minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Dr Hezron Manduku, has said that the volume of trade between Kenya and Romania should be increased so that the two countries benefit from each other.

Dr Manduku said this today when he met the Romanian charge d'affaires Dr George Dregos, who had called on the minister in his office. The minister and the envoy reviewed bilateral issues existing between the two countries and noted that the relationship between them was cordial. Dr Manduku noted that Romania and Kenya are friendly countries and active members of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM).

The charge d'affaires told the assistant minister that the volume of trade between Kenya and Romania was worth 5 million Kenya shillings and said that this figure can be raised through joint ventures. He added Kenya is in a position to sell more goods to Romania and suggested that Romania can be a distribution point for Kenyan goods to European countries.

#### **Somalia**

#### **Foreign Forces Tell Rival Factions To Begin Disarming**

AB0402152093 Paris AFP in English 1459 GMT 4 Feb 93

[Text] Mogadishu, Feb 4 (AFP)—The foreign military forces deployed in Somalia wrote Thursday [4 February] to the country's 14 main rival factions telling them it was time to begin disarming, U.N. spokesman Farouk Mawlawi said.

The letter, signed for the U.N. operation UNOSOM by Pakistani General Imtiaz Shaheen and for the U.S.-led United Task Force (UNITAF) by U.S. General Robert Johnston, was sent to all the clans that signed a ceasefire last month.

"We must begin the disarmament," the letter said. "We request that you provide a detailed list of all weapons under the control of your political movement."

The factions, which are still fighting in the south near the port of Kismaayo, have been asked to provide the lists by February 15, together with the numbers of their troops.

The long-term goal was to bring about the "transition of armed combatants into Somalian society," the letter said.

The ceasefire accord reached in Addis Ababa last month provided for the disarmament of the factions and the holding of a national reconciliation conference in March.

But faction representatives have been unable this week to hold preliminary talks aimed at deciding who will be allowed to attend the reconciliation conference.

Mogadishu's strongest warlord, General Mohamed Farah Aidid, has stalled the meeting by accusing General Mohamed Said Hersi Morgan, son-in-law of the ousted dictator Mohamed Siad Barre, of ceasefire violations near Kismayo.

"UNITAF is positioning forces in the Kismaayo region in a show of force," to have Morgan encamp his men, Mawlawi said.

The U.N. and U.S.-led forces will "in the near future...request...assistance in determining transition sites and cantonment areas" from the faction leaders, the letter said.

Some 38,000 troops from a score of nations have deployed in Somalia to protect food supplies for the country's starving people from marauding gangs. Washington plans to hand over control of its part of the operations to the United Nations.



**Italian Soldiers Find Arms Cache North of Mogadishu**

PM0502133993 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian  
3 Feb 93 p 12

[Unattributed report: "Somalia—Arsenal Discovered by Italians"]

[Text] Mogadishu—Italian soldiers engaged in a roundup in a village to the north of Mogadishu have discovered an arsenal containing artillery parts and anti-aircraft guns hidden in peasant huts, Colonel Salvatore Iacono said yesterday.

**MSF Says Health Situation in South 'Extremely Critical'**

AB0402204093 Paris AFP in English 1935 GMT  
4 Feb 93

[Text] Paris, Feb 4 (AFP)—The health situation in many parts of southern Somalia continues to be "extremely critical" despite the international operation to aid the war-ravaged country, the French humanitarian group Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF) said Thursday [4 February].

A survey conducted by an MSF doctor in the Baidoa and Hoddur regions showed a mortality rate seven times higher than in similar situations involving displaced populations, the group said.

The daily mortality rate in the month from December 15 to January 14 was 15.8 per 10,000 people, jumping to 46.9 per 10,000 in children up to five, MSF said. Deaths are generally due to malnutrition and illnesses resulting from it, such as diarrhea and respiratory ailments, it said.

MSF said the study showed that 26 per cent of the children suffer from malnutrition, 13.6 percent of them from severe malnutrition. MSF said it had sent a four-person team to Kansardhere, west of Baidoa, to take over the nutrition centers in the area that feed about 6,000 children.

The French doctors' group renewed its appeal for public help to pursue its action in the Horn of Africa, where it currently maintains a staff of about 100.

**Tanzania****Parties Urged To Ensure Peaceful Demonstrations**

EA0502111193 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania  
Network in Swahili 1700 GMT 4 Feb 93

[Excerpt] The Dar es Salaam regional commissioner, His Excellency Mustafa Nyang'anyi, has called on political parties in the country to ensure that when they stage marches, they are peaceful so as not to disrupt tranquility in the country. His Excellency Nyang'anyi made the request on 4 February when he met political party leaders and their representatives in the country together with reporters in Dar es Salaam. [passage omitted]

## De Klerk Defends Opening Address in Parliament

### Hints at Second Referendum

MB0502065093 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1943 GMT 4 Feb 93

[Text] Parliament Feb 4 SAPA—A second referendum would be held if the constitutional principles advocated by the National Party [NP] prior to the March 17, 1992 were not incorporated into a new South African constitution, State President Mr F W de Klerk said on Thursday.

Replying to debate on his opening address, he said there would be no further electoral test if the NP constitutional principles became part of a new constitution.

### Notes Military Intelligence Probe

MB0502065193 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1946 GMT 4 Feb 93

[Text] Parliament Feb 4 SAPA—There was no question of the investigation into Military Intelligence [MI] being covered up, but details of the probe could not be trumpeted while it was still underway, State President Mr F W De Klerk said on Thursday.

Speaking in debate on his opening speech to Parliament, Mr de Klerk said if there were evidence, prosecutions could follow the investigation by police and several attorneys-general.

"A cover-up is out of the question. The government acted immediately and promptly, but all details of the investigation cannot be trumpeted."

The investigation had been launched in terms of procedures proposed by the attorney-generals.

Drastic action had been necessary because of the good work done by the intelligence community and which was in the best interests of national security.

The work of the intelligence community was not party-political, but genuinely security-orientated.

"We must not throw out the baby with the bathwater. If the investigation delivers concrete results, action will be taken against offenders and they will be prosecuted."

He had been accused of not carrying out his undertaking to cut irregularities to the bone, but many security force members had already been charged and rewards had been offered for information on offences allegedly involving the security forces.

If the probe into MI did not produce concrete results, individuals would be exonerated. "There's no witchhunt."

Sixteen MI members had either been retired because of rationalisation following certain revelations, or as result of administrative actions relating to management responsibilities.

There was no international involvement in the investigation.

Those defence force members under investigation had been duly notified of the probe, and any member was free to challenge his early retirement. The subjects of the investigation were also free to defend themselves.

Both Generals Kat Liebenberg and Pierre Steyn agreed that the probe was aimed at cutting out irregularities.

"The time has ended when the SADF [South African Defense Force] can be used as a ball in a game to score political points.

"The SADF's whole reputation has come into question because of these allegations. Everyone, including the police, are sullied.

"We must build the morale of the security forces by establishing the truth."

By far the majority of security force members acted with pride and even risked their lives for all South Africans.

"The time has come for us to give the security forces all the support they need."

### Discusses Need for Negotiations

MB0502065293 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1952 GMT 4 Feb 93

[Text] Parliament February 4 SAPA—There would have been millions of deaths in South Africa had the government not entered into negotiations, the state president, Mr F W de Klerk, said on Thursday.

Speaking in the debate on his opening address, he said he did not doubt that.

If the country's people gave up hope of a negotiated solution and a race war erupted, the country would be "reduced to a heap of rubble".

If the goal of negotiations was a stable South Africa, all civil servants—and the security forces in particular—had to be free from political manipulation and victimisation.

"I want a government that will prevent a Hitler or an Idi Amin from arising and plunging the country into suffering," he said.

A new dispensation would have to have certain essential properties to succeed. A dispensation which swapped one form of domination for another could not bring peace.

All the parties in the chamber except one that was out of step with reality, the Conservative Party, agreed with him.

Everyone who had had something to lose, whether a house, job or little investment, had to be certain that this could not be taken away and was safe against abuse by any government.

A new dispensation could not bring peace to the country if it did not accommodate the variety of people in a non-racial and meaningful manner, and if it did not assure all groups that their language and traditions would be safe.

There had to be checks and balances to ensure that no-one could tear up a future constitution, and that the constitution and bill of rights were the highest authority in the land.

These were the principles that the National Party had spelled out in last year's referendum. The party had not had to make any concessions in the negotiating process "and I don't think it will be necessary".

There was indeed growing consensus and this had led him to close his address last Friday on a note of optimism.

At this stage he knew of nothing that contradicted his hope that elections for a transitional government would be held in March next year, but 1993 would be decisive.

"Let us seize the opportunity it offers by learning from past mistakes and misfortunes and by concentrating on that which is constructive."

The future called on politicians to abandon petty politicking and to establish an relationship of understanding.

#### Promises TBVC Reincorporation

MB0502081193 Johannesburg Radio South Africa  
Network in English 0500 GMT 5 Feb 93

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] Mr. de Klerk said the government had no intention, as he put it, of going it alone. Every step taken in the direction of a transitional government for South Africa would be preceded by a consultative process that included everyone.

Referring to the reincorporation of the self-governing territories and the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states, the state president said unilateral action by the government would jeopardize multiparty negotiations and destabilize the areas. He gave the assurance that reincorporation would take place, but only as a result of negotiation, and provided it went hand in hand with a new regional and non-racial dispensation. [passage omitted]

On the closure of casinos in South Africa, President de Klerk said the government had no intention of granting an extension of time to casinos to continue operating. Parliament had given its decision last year by approving the Gambling Amendment Bill which defined gambling as illegal, and the courts were now deciding whether the law was being applied correctly.

#### Holomisa Warns Against 2d Whites-Only Referendum

MB0502150693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1414  
GMT 5 Feb 93

[Text] Umtata Feb 5 SAPA—If the government went ahead with a white referendum on the National Party [NP] constitutional principles "which led directly to the Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] II impasse last year", there would be no need for the resumption of negotiations, Transkei military leader Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa said on Friday [5 February]. The negotiations would be "nothing but a fake", he added.

He was responding to State President F W de Klerk's opening address in Parliament on Thursday that a second referendum would be held if the constitutional principles advocated by the NP prior to the March 17, 1992, referendum were not incorporated into a new South African constitution. Mr de Klerk said there would be no further electoral test if the NP constitutional principles become part of a new constitution.

Gen Holomisa said blacks were "sick and tired" of the "nauseating arrogance" of the NP leadership which "fervently" wanted to lecture democracy to South Africans "who are better placed than they are to deliberate on this in view of its poor track record".

"This hair-raising and nerve-wracking utterance by President de Klerk reveals the appalling state of affairs in store for South Africa," Gen Holomisa said. "Today, no black man countenances the conducting of another whites-only racist referendum on any issue pertaining to the future democratic transformation of our dear and beloved country."

Gen Holomisa said Mr de Klerk aimed to present the negotiating table with a fait accompli of rigid white positions on constitutional issues which were the main preserve of the constituent assembly. Black leaders must either accept the outcome of the envisaged white referendum or the negotiation process "grinds to a halt forever".

"It is a catch-22 situation of take it or leave it for the black negotiating partners—his steps do indicate this," Gen Holomisa said. Talk of a second white referendum was intended to compel black leaders to moderate their demands. "Should this whites-only referendum endorse the constitutional principles advocated by Mr de Klerk's National Party, South Africa would be plunged headlong into one of the bloodiest conflicts the African Continent has ever experienced.

"Mr de Klerk wants to bolster his seemingly undefeatable intransigence by rallying whites behind the NP's proposals which seek to entrench the dominant position of the white minority in the economy and politics even after a new dispensation," Gen Holomisa said. Since



1990 blacks have had to put up with a lot of double-dealing, double-crossing and ambivalent positions of the NP.

The patience of blacks had been stretched to the limit and "passionately desire bloodshed", if needs be, to retrieve what they were illegally dispossessed of. "There are many in the ranks of the black oppressed majority who would happily assist the president to turn South Africa into another wasteland if he is despiseful of the gentle approach towards resolving the country's problems, a result of the diabolical social engineering of Nat [National Party] rule," Gen Holomisa said.

#### **Pik Botha Speaks at News Media Briefing**

##### **Denies Involvement in Angola**

*MB0502085293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0820 GMT 5 Feb 93*

[Text] Cape Town Feb 5 SAPA—He was fed up with both Angola's UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebel movement and the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, said on Friday [5 February]. Furthermore, South Africa was no longer involved in providing military aid to either, he said at a parliamentary media briefing. "I fail to understand why people can't accept that it would be foolish for South Africa to be militarily involved in Angola." It was an insult to the intelligence of his department to say it would make such a tactical and strategic mistake.

The South African Government supported all efforts of the UN to return the process in Angola to a parliamentary democracy. "The United Nations is fed up with both UNITA and MPLA and I am reaching that stage too." It was in South Africa's interest that the destruction of Angola's infrastructure stopped.

About the meeting in Pretoria between UNITA's Mr. Jonas Savimbi and the government, which included Defence Minister Mr. Gene Louw and SADF [South African Defense Force] Chief Gen Kat Liebenberg, before the Angolan elections last year, he said Mr. Savimbi had come to "thank us for the sympathy over the years and that sort of thing".

This event was typical of the courtesy and culture of his African friends, and no more than that.

##### **Denies Government Assisting Renamo**

*MB0502101993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0823 GMT 5 Feb 93*

[Text] Cape Town Feb 5 SAPA—The South African Government had initially assisted Mozambique's rebel movement Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] but this had stopped some time ago, Foreign Affairs Minister Mr. Pik Botha admitted on Friday [5 February].

Speaking at a media briefing in Cape Town, Mr. Botha said he could not say whether individual South Africans had continued to support Renamo, but the government had ceased to do so.

"Yes I am convinced we assisted Renamo, but it stopped at a certain date and there is no evidence to contradict that."

Mozambique's President Joachim Chissano had accepted that the government was no longer giving Renamo military aid, and the relationship between the two countries was better than ever before, Mr. Botha said.

South Africa had been asked to play a role in the Mozambican peace process and would be part of joint commissions operating there.

It seemed the relationship between Renamo and the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] government would be better than that between UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government in Angola.

##### **Comments on UN General Assembly Seat**

*MB0502115993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1006 GMT 5 Feb 93*

[Text] Cape Town Feb 5 SAPA—South Africa should not make an issue of claiming its seat in the General Assembly of the United Nations, Foreign Affairs Minister Mr. Pik Botha said at a media briefing in Cape Town on Friday [5 February].

"Let sleeping dogs lie. We owe the UN a substantial amount of money which we do not have available right now."

SA had retained its vote on the Security Council and should not endeavour to take its seat in the General Assembly or make an issue of getting its credentials, he said.

##### **Says Contact With PAC To Continue**

*MB0502103493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0842 GMT 5 Feb 93*

[Text] Cape Town Feb 5 SAPA—Behind the scenes contact between the government and the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] would continue but the government could not be seen to formally negotiate with a party which aggressively promoted violence as a means to an end, Foreign Affairs Minister Mr. Pik Botha said on Friday [5 February].

Speaking at a media briefing in Cape Town, Mr. Botha said it had been agreed at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] that all parties would end or suspend violence.

"We can't therefore agree to PAC participation in constitutional talks unless they do as other parties did at Codesa."

The PAC had decided at talks in Gaborone last year to enter into negotiations and suspend violence, but it would have to present this to its conference in April this year.

#### Hints at Cooperation With IFP

MB0502120093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1007  
GMT 5 Feb 93

[Text] Cape Town Feb 5 SAPA—It was conceivable that after an election the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] and the National Party [NP] could "work together", Foreign Affairs Minister Mr. Pik Botha said on Friday [5 February].

Speaking at a media briefing in Cape Town, he said the NP was very close to the IFP as far as basic policy was concerned. Differences between the two were of a procedural nature.

Mr. Botha refused to be drawn on whether or not the NP would form an electoral partnership with the IFP but said: "It is conceivable that after the election we could work together."

#### Reaction to Government Bill of Rights Proposal

##### ANC Releases Statement

MB0302171593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1608  
GMT 3 Feb 93

[SAPA PR wire service issued by the African National Congress: "ANC Statement on the Government's Proposed So-Called Charter of Fundamental Human Rights"]

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] is mindful of the need for South Africa to move as quickly as possible into a new constitutional order with a bill of rights. A bill of rights can be used to extend rights to all South Africans but can also be used to entrench privilege. To do this, the former, it must be adopted as part of a new constitution which ends apartheid, oppression and discrimination and brings democracy and human rights to all. The two, democracy and human rights, are responsible. You cannot have democracy without human rights. On the other hand human rights cannot exist without democracy.

It is not only the content of the bill of rights which is important but also the process and context. The South African Government—true to form it seems—seeks to use the concept of rights for ulterior purposes—to maintain privilege. Through the strategy of a transitional charter, Mr. Coetsee, minister of justice, seeks to preempt an elected constituent assembly whose task it would be to adopt a bill of rights as part of a new constitution.

The government is deliberately confusing two things. One is the transitional period and the kind of rights which must be guaranteed during such period. The second is the content of a bill of rights which should form part of the new constitution.

Insofar as the second question is concerned, the issue of process is important. All interested parties have the right to put before South Africa's people what their proposals are. The various proposals should be thoroughly debated. Ultimately it is the elected constituent assembly—informed by the views expressed by South Africans and through the mandates given to elected representatives which must adopt the bill of rights. In this context and if this had been Minister Coetsee's approach, no one can object to the publication of the government's proposals. They would form part of the debate. In so far as content is concerned, the ANC sees the draft charter as an attempt to entrench white privilege and privatised apartheid. The charter specifically excludes from its purview the legal relations between persons inter se. That means that apartheid and discrimination could be unassailable in private schools, hospitals, clinics, clubs, housing estates, business and at workplaces.

The government charter is meant to protect the "haves" against the "have nots," the landowners against the landless, the current rightholders against the rightless and the bosses against the workers. See Articles 2(1) (no application to relations between persons. Remember 'persons' includes 'companies'), Article 18(1) (entrenching existing property ownership patterns), Article 19 and 20 (a bosses charter—with scant protection for workers), Article 22 (freedom of dissociation) and Article 30 (privacy—which will protect companies against workers' right to information).

The charter fails to outlaw discrimination and racism. The equality provision (Article 6) is extremely weak. The charter condones the disfranchisement of the majority. (See Article 8—no franchise rights).

The property rights clause is particularly scandalous in the absence of mechanisms to address land dispossession over the years. Clause 18 is designed to place the stamp of legitimacy to the status quo in respect of land and property ownership.

On the other hand the rights that the oppressed majority has been fighting for—housing, health, education, workers rights, social security—are non-existent.

Insofar as content is concerned the charter therefore is a prescription to maintain white privilege.

The government says that it wants to see the charter made applicable during the transition period as well. This notion is grotesque as you cannot have a bill of rights existing in a situation where 75 percent of the people are rightless. A bill of rights cannot exist side by side with the tricameral parliament.

What is needed is a vision of transition which takes us to elections as quickly as possible. In that period fundamental civil liberties must be secured—such as freedom of speech, press, association and assembly etc—those freedoms which guarantee the levelling of the playing field, help to create a climate for free political activity and the conditions for fair and free elections. An agreed law will therefore have to be passed to achieve this objective. But the ANC rejects any attempt to saddle South Africa with the kind of charter designed to maintain the status quo.

### NP Responds to ANC Criticism

MB0302184093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1724  
GMT 3 Feb 93

[By Pierre Claassen, political correspondent]

[Text] Cape Town February 3 SAPA—The ANC [African National Congress] was deliberately attempting to misinterpret the Charter of Fundamental Rights published this week, the National Party [NP] alleged on Wednesday [3 February].

It was absolutely untrue that the charter was an attempt to impose a bill of rights to entrench the rights of those who already had them, the NP said in a media statement issued by the party's Federal Information Service.

The government had published its proposals with two declared goals: to stimulate and assist the current negotiations, and to promote a human rights culture.

"The National Party fully supports these goals which can only assist the process of achieving peace and stability and tolerance in our country."

"The ANC accuses the government of introducing a bill of rights in the context of an apartheid constitution. This is again an attempted smear."

The minister had told Parliament the government would not necessarily even table the charter, but expressed the hope that Parliament would subscribe to the principle of a bill of rights. The party supported this and all moves to encourage the public to associate with the concept of a bill of rights.

"The ANC should not attempt to denigrate the need for a bill of rights in the transitional phase or at any other time," the statement said.

### Justice Minister Comments

MB0302184193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1727  
GMT 3 Feb 93

[Text] Parliament Feb 3 S' PA—Special measures were necessary to address under-development and past discrimination, but the government could not support a charter enshrining socio-economic rights, Justice Minister Mr. Kobie Coetsee said on Wednesday [3 February].

Speaking in debate on the state president's opening address to Parliament, he said the government subscribed to the principle of equality, but also supported affirmative action as a special exemption to this.

Affirmative action had many facets and its application in too wide a sense could potentially destroy the economy.

However, communities which had a social, educational and development backlog would have to be assisted by special measures to give them an equal chance to use economic and job opportunities.

The government did not favour discrimination in reverse, nor the application of affirmative action for the redistribution of wealth.

The government was acutely aware that millions of South African needed greater support for housing, job creation, education, training, health care, feeding programmes, old-age care and the sick, and that these socio-economic needs had to be addressed.

"The government cannot, however, support the framing of socio-economic needs as 'rights' in a charter of fundamental rights."

Among others, it believed that the courts could not prescribe which laws the legislature should pass, and how to budget for and finance state expenditure.

Also, there were no conceivable sanctions against the state's failure to pass laws or launch programmes to protect such so-called rights.

It had to be asked what the position would be if a state, charged with a constitutional duty to protect such so-called rights, simply could not afford to comply with expectations.

"To include these so-called rights in a charter that cannot be enforced by a constitutional court will lead to contempt for other provisions of the charter, and undermine its legitimacy."

"This will necessarily lead to a psychosis of using the 'rights' as an excuse to take away from the 'haves'. This will lead to demands for the nationalisation of assets, and distribution of wealth and property."

"Marxism will promote itself in South Africa."

### Says Government Not Acting Unilaterally

MB0202154493 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1200  
GMT 2 Feb 93

[Text] Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee says the government is not acting unilaterally by introducing proposals for a bill of rights. Coetsee was responding to criticism from the ANC [African National Congress]. The organization says it rejects the government's right to impose a bill of human rights in a situation of inequality and apartheid.



However, the justice minister says his government is committed to such a bill in order to further cleanse the statute books. He says the charter of rights will not be pushed through Parliament without extensive consultation between various political parties.

[Begin Coetsee recording] We do not propose to push it through Parliament. We only propose to have the principle of a bill of rights accepted by Parliament. [end recording]

Meanwhile, the Democratic Party [DP] has reacted favorably to the government's proposed bill of rights. DP justice spokesman Tony Leon says a bill of rights should be instituted as soon as possible.

[Begin Leon recording] I think it's a good thing, in the sense that a lot of the rights that they now wish to protect are very necessary to have a democratic, civilized society, and their absence in South Africa has really been three-quarters of the problem that we are now trying to resolve. So I think the government, late in the day—5 minutes to midnight—has accepted not just the principle but the actual details for many of these rights contained in this draft charter of fundamental rights. It's very important, I think it's to be welcomed. [end recording]

#### Business Group Comments

MB0302165293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1511  
GMT 3 Feb 93

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 3 SAPA—A future South African constitution should include a bill of rights which safeguards human rights and freedoms that are today universally accepted to be of an inalienable nature, the South African Chamber of Business [SACOB] said on Wednesday [3 February].

Commenting on the government's proposed bill of rights, SACOB said in a statement it welcomed the positive contribution from major political participants—including the government—on the question of a bill of rights, especially economic rights.

"SACOB points out that in its charter of economic, social and political rights, adopted in 1990, the chamber also placed emphasis on the protection of property rights.

"SACOB supports the concept that no one should be deprived of his property without due process of law and fair compensation. This is one important reassurance required for business and investor confidence in the future," the statement said.

It said issues of affirmative action should be addressed separately, as such questions did not belong in a permanent constitutional instrument.

While SACOB endorsed the need to protect employer and employee rights, it believed certain of these rights—

such as the right to strike and the right to lock-out—needed to be further debated within the national manpower commission.

The emphasis being placed on economic issues in any proposed bill of rights, said SACOB, was additional evidence that future constitutional negotiations could not proceed in an economic vacuum.

#### BSP Leader Criticizes Proposal

MB0302072293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0642  
GMT 3 Feb 93

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 3 SAPA—It was clear the existence and rights of the Boer people had been entirely overlooked in the bill of rights proposed in Parliament, Boerestaat [Boer Homeland] Party (BSP) leader Robert van Tonder said on Wednesday.

He said in a statement the bill was full of high-sounding phrases but the important word "volk" (a people) had been clearly avoided.

"The bill will be nothing more than a waste of good paper, seeing that the RSA (Republic of South Africa) will this year, with the establishment of an interim government, take the final steps to a backward Third World state.

"African governments have without exception torn up all the nice little constitutional laws written for them, and the bill reminds one strongly of the nice psalms sometimes sung by those condemned to death as they walk towards the gallows," Mr van Tonder said.

#### ANC on Ongoing Negotiations, Bill of Rights

MB0202171693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1621  
GMT 2 Feb 93

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by the African National Congress Department of Information and Publicity]

[Text] Discussions between the ANC [African National Congress] and the South African Government/National Party [NP] are scheduled to continue this week. These discussions are to be held at sub-committee level on 4, 5 and 6 February.

The ANC has in the meantime held a meeting with member organisations of the patriotic front in order to report on and discuss proposals emerging from the bilateral held between the ANC and the NP government between 20 and 25 January 1993.

The proposals and the general approach emerging from the bilateral meetings are not in conflict with key policy positions of the ANC: The ANC remains opposed to a new constitution providing for an entrenched power-sharing model. The central object of the transition must be to establish a full democracy in South Africa, one which allows the electorate to choose the government of the day. We remain fundamentally opposed to the new

constitution providing for a system which predetermines the outcome of elections. A system which guarantees political office to politicians cannot be described as a genuine democracy.

For the period of the transition, we continue to advance the idea of an interim government of national unity. Such an interim government will have the task of governing during the period of the drafting and adoption of the new constitution. The government, during this period would also be faced with the task of national reconstruction, the complete dismantling of apartheid and national reconciliation. It is therefore advisable that the interim government is one of national unity.

The composition of the executive of such an interim government must, however, reflect the preferences of the electorate. Parties receiving more than an agreed upon percentage of the vote would be proportionally represented in the interim cabinet. Since the publishing of the ANC's draft regional policy document last year, we have been exchanging ideas with a variety of parties and interest groups on this matter. The document is presently being considered by the regional formations of the ANC. A conference involving the ANC's three Natal regions is being held on the 6 and 7 February to consider the draft policy document.

It is our hope that this process would result in national consensus on matters relating to regional government in the future. It must be clear, however, that any constitutional decisions relating to the power, function and boundaries of regions is a prerogative of the envisaged constituent assembly. The ANC is opposed to any legislative prescription which curtails the powers of the constituent assembly in this regard.

The ANC has always been in favour of the new democratic constitution containing a bill of rights as one of its central features. There is now national consensus that this should be so. For a bill of rights to enjoy the legitimacy, authority and moral force which it should, the process of drafting and adopting it must itself be legitimate and democratic. This task is best performed by democratically elected representatives, as would be the case in a constituent assembly.

A bill of rights adopted by the apartheid tricameral Parliament, or one drafted by Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa], will not enjoy credibility. A document of such importance should not be the product of a clumsy process.

M.C. Ramaphosa Secretary-General African National Congress 2 February, 1993

#### **IFP Expresses Concern Over Meyer Statements**

MB0502101793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0613  
GMT 5 Feb 93

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by the Office of the President of the Inkatha Freedom Party on 5 February, 1993]

[Text] The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] has received with extreme concern the speech delivered by the minister of constitutional development and communications, Mr. RP Meyer, MP in Parliament on February 1, 1993.

It is very disconcerting that the person who is charged with the task of negotiating common ground among all political parties seems to be unwilling to understand, or correctly represent, the position of the Inkatha Freedom Party. Mr. Roelf Meyer was incorrect in representing to Parliament that the concept of power-sharing has received general consensus. This pre-empts discussions at a multi-party planning conference and it bedevils talks even before they start.

The IFP is vehemently opposed to the long transitional process envisioned by the government and seemingly accepted by the ANC [African National Congress]. In Mr. Meyer's own words this process may not deliver the final constitution of South Africa before the end of 1997, "failing which a further election will have to be held" which suggests the possibility for even further delays. The IFP is opposed to the adoption of a transitional constitution, and to the empowerment of an interim government of national unity and to an interim parliament acting as a constituent assembly.

The IFP is dumbfounded and astonished by Mr. Meyer's attempt to characterise the constitution of the state of kwaZulu/Natal as a confederal solution. Clearly now that the government has finally accepted the concept of federalism, it wants to draw a distinction between its position and the position advocated by Inkatha since 1972. However, Mr. Meyer's statements are plainly wrong. In any federal system the state and the federal government share sovereignty in a system of split sovereignty. Nothing in the constitution of the state of kwaZulu/Natal defines the state as an independent one or gives it the possibility to "withdraw functions and powers to and from the federal South African Government" nor does the constitution allow the state of kwaZulu/Natal to "retain overriding legislative authority."

On the contrary, the entire purpose of the constitution is to create a unified and indivisible federal republic of South Africa. It does have some very strong guarantees to ensure that the balance of power between federal and state government is not going to be altered for the benefit of the federal government. These guarantees are perfectly consistent with a federal system and would be totally extraneous to a confederal system which is an association of sovereign states rooted in international law agreements and usually organised by a confederate assembly.

In a confederation there is the segmentation of civil society, while our state constitution promotes the creation of a unified and indivisible civil society throughout South Africa. Similarly, it is regrettable that we need to point out to the minister of constitutional development

that a state judicial system, militia, police force and citizenship provisions are common elements in federal systems, such as the USA.

It needs to be understood that the constitution of the state of kwaZulu/Natal is a piece of a mosaic which will need to be completed with the adoption of a constitution for the federal republic of South Africa. Only at that time will the full relationship between federal and state powers be in focus.

#### **ANC, Government Discuss MK, Arms Seizure**

*MB0402172993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1657 GMT 4 Feb 93*

[By Pierre Claassen, political correspondent]

[Text] Cape Town February 4 SAPA—The government has demanded that the ANC [African National Congress] provide proof of its possible role in an MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe—ANC Military Wing] attempt to smuggle a large arms cache across the Swaziland/Natal border.

It has also briefed diplomatic representatives on the facts surrounding the seizure of a large quantity of arms ranging from rocket launchers and hand grenades to machine pistols and AK-47 ammunition.

The government has also requested an urgent meeting of the National Peace Committee to deal with a complaint lodged in this connection.

Three ANC [African National Congress] members have been arrested, including a senior regional commander of the movement's armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), who, it is understood, has made a sworn statement before a magistrate.

The minister of law and order, Mr Hernus Kriel and the minister of constitutional development, Mr Roelf Meyer, issued a statement after several hours' negotiations with the ANC secretary general, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, on Thursday afternoon.

The men had met at the Cape provincial administration building for what was described earlier as extremely sensitive talks.

In the ministerial statement the ANC was asked to "render clear proof of either involvement or non-involvement of the MK high command and/or National Executive Committee members in this incident."

"The seriousness of this matter is highlighted by information that it is a regional commander of MK that is allegedly involved in the smuggling of these arms into South Africa.

"The government has provided the ANC with the information at its disposal in this regard.

"This development follows the arrest by SA Police of two MK members on 1 February and the seizure of of 34

hand grenades, 40 grenade detonators, 9 Makarov pistols, 13 Stechkin machine pistols, 26 Stechkin magazines, 2 RPG 7 rocket launchers, 6 RG 7 missiles, 6 RPG 7 propellant charges and 2,800 rounds of AK47 ammunition by the SA Police."

The statement said the seizure of the arms stressed the need for proper control over MK arms caches, an immediate moratorium on the recruitment of MK members, structures to control MK, and reaching an agreement at multi-party negotiations over the final position of MK and other armed formations.

The matter was discussed at bilateral meetings which also related to outstanding agreements between them.

The ministers said the ANC had agreed to reply to the incident before February 10.

Meanwhile Mr Ramaphosa issued a statement saying the organisation "cannot simply accept the information the government submitted to us".

"We regard it necessary for the ANC to undertake an investigation into this incident. We cannot at this stage confirm whether the people that are in South African Police custody are ANC members. We accept the government will grant us free access to them in order to facilitate our investigation."

He confirmed the ANC had agreed to suspend the armed struggle in August 1990 and had given an undertaking not to infiltrate more MK combatants or arms.

"The ANC is fully committed to the negotiating process and the need to move as fast as possible to ensure a peaceful transition to democracy."

Such transition should also cover all security and armed formations in the country, he said.

The bilateral talks were originally scheduled to have been low-level sub-committee discussions to prepare for full bilateral negotiations next week.

The police find—during a routine roadblock check near the Golela border post—triggered urgent exchanges and the upgrading of the talks to top leadership level.

The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, invited diplomats to an urgent briefing at his HF Verwoerd headquarters on Thursday afternoon where the government's evidence was presented to them.

#### **Pik Botha Says Resolution 'Close'**

*MB0502101893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0838 GMT 5 Feb 93*

[Text] Cape Town Feb 5 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] and the government might be close to resolving the problems around the large arms cache allegedly smuggled into the country by Umkhonto we Sizwe [African National Congress, ANC, military wing;



MK] members, Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha said on Friday [5 February].

The discovery of the arms, ammunition and explosives in the false bottom of a car on the eastern Transvaal/Swaziland border earlier this week caused a potentially serious stumbling block in negotiations between the ANC and the government. The smuggling allegedly involved a senior regional leader of MK.

Mr Botha said he had told senior diplomats at a special briefing on Thursday that unless a satisfactory solution could be found to the problem of arms control, it would be impossible for the government to continue negotiations.

"But I also indicated that I hoped a solution would be found during discussions with the ANC and told them we may be close to a solution."

The ANC was adopting a responsible attitude and should be given a chance to resolve the issue.

All parties agreed negotiations had to be resumed and he wanted a preparatory conference to plan the resumption of formal multi-party negotiations.

The name of the forum or where the negotiations took place was not important.

"But it must take place according to schedule or we'll miss the boat."

Supporters of all parties were restlessly anxious to see talks back on track.

#### CP Members Differ on Participation in Elections

MB0402195293 Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans  
31 Jan 93 p 2

[Report by RAPPORT's political correspondent: "Young and Old CP's Square Up Over Question of Voting"]

[Text] Considerable differences of opinion are rife within the Conservative Party's [CP] inner circles on participation in the forthcoming non-racial general elections.

This has emerged from confidential minutes of the party's main committee at its latest conference, which RAPPORT now has.

At the conference, held last year on 28 November in Silverton, party leader Andries Treurnicht said in his opening address "the CP will vote again if an election had to be held."

According to the minutes, this view was not acceptable to the meeting and it was decided that "it was not wise at this stage to make a decision on participation in the elections".

Informed sources say that younger CP MP's in particular are in favor of participation in an election and a tug-of-war for seniority has already begun. These MP's say

loudly and clearly that they expect 10 to 15 CP candidates can become elected to a future non-racial parliament, and that they want to be among them.

Older MP's, now close to retirement, are opposed to such an election.

During a meeting of the Concerned South Africans Group [Cosag] late last year, Dr. Treurnicht said Cosag had decided against participation in the election. This proposal was rejected.

As expected, the issue of participation will become all the more sticky as the election draws closer. The party has thus far stubbornly refused to participate in negotiations with other parties. This attitude will make it extremely difficult for the party to take part in elections which will, as a matter of fact, flow from the same negotiations.

In his opening address at the main committee meeting, Dr. Treurnicht also requested that "infighting" in the party and also "gossiping" to the press be stopped.

"Personal ambitions must not be pursued to the detriment of the party," he said.

Dissatisfaction over the quality and financial management of the CP's propaganda weekly paper, PATRIOT, was also expressed at the meeting. PATRIOT's committee chairman, S.P. Barnard, announced that the paper has an accumulated loss of 491,000 rands. Although several measures have been implemented to counter current losses, the paper is incurring losses and the accumulated loss is increasing gradually.

At the meeting, members of the main committee posed questions on "the standard of the paper, anomalies in the reports, and the arrangement of English reports in the paper."

"The PATRIOT committee is requested to look sensibly at the problems, and serious problems should be referred to the management of the main committee," the minutes state.

Members of the main committee expressed their misgivings on the recent appointment of Mr. Andre Bartle-mann, a former official of Military Intelligence Service as Orange Free State CP secretary.

"In view of speculations linked to above appointment and queries in this regard, the Orange Free State party committee assures the main committee that there is no reason for concern," the minutes stated.

The main committee also decided that the chairmen of the CP's committees on law and order and defense, look into whether the Goldstone Commission has "exceeded its powers."

**Finance Minister Interviewed on Job***MB0402150893 Johannesburg THE STAR in English  
4 Feb 93 p 11*

[Interview with Finance Minister Derek Keys by Richard Steyn, Shaun Johnson, and Peter Fabricius; place and date]

**[Text] On his first year in politics**

By and large I've been made much more welcome (in Government) than I could ever have expected. President de Klerk made me chairman of the economic committee which filters input for the Cabinet—at a stroke he took his most junior Minister and gave him almost a management position in terms of organising the economic issues. That's been a tremendous challenge and opportunity.

**On his loyalties and ambitions**

The honest answer is: I'm here to help F.W. I believe he is a political genius, and he is our hope for doing something good. Personally I haven't thought about (a political role for myself beyond the transition).

You know I've been totally shielded from politics, I have no constituency, I'm just here doing my work. I enjoy Parliament, but I don't think that's necessarily politics. I go back to my statement about F.W.: that's my conspectus at present. Assisting in whatever way I can to do his thing.

**On his fellow-Ministers**

The Ministers who sit with me—and are all senior to me—have all co-operated and collaborated with me in a most remarkable way. So I really have a rather higher opinion of politicians now. This is not just talk: they've really gone out of their way to give me every chance.

And in that connection you really have to mention the State President.

You've seen how determined he is on this whole issue of consumption, expenditure, general government and so on. He's just taken that ball and run with it. It's a marvellous thing.

**On working with the bureaucracy**

Well, I really expected to have a certain level of frustration as one has in any job. I haven't had it. (Governments are bureaucratic) but large mining houses are not bad examples of bureaucracy either. Bureaucracies and inertia aren't confined to the public sector. But if you want to get results through the civil service, you have to know how to go about it. It takes a bit of careful handling.

**On his non-combative approach to Government's opponents**

There's no doubt (the approach) has worked, but I really regard what I am doing on the economic side as equivalent to what (other Ministers) are doing—it has become

a general style now. I changed the approach of the Finance Ministry (towards the ANC [African National Congress] and others), but I don't want to claim any credit for the approach that other ministries have.

**On the response to him from the ANC**

I was delighted (when Nelson Mandela responded to my warnings about the economy) because that was the first example of a political leader giving primacy to the economic considerations. My relationships with the ANC on economic issues suggest that there is a growing convergence of views. And of course we're shifting too—it's not just that they've seen the error of their ways.

**On canvassing the Budget**

I made a presentation at which Trevor Manuel (of the ANC) was present, and I'm hoping to carry on further discussions with the National Economic Forum. This year there will be far more consultation (than in the past)—there has to be. But it can't be in anybody's interests to go into a "deal" with me in terms of which they become co-responsible. I accept I have to carry the responsibility: all I want is to make sure that I have discussed the issues with all the important players.

**On the major differences with the ANC**

There's still a way to go. There are two fundamental concepts in economics: a stock concept and a flow concept. Stock is assets, capital, and flow is the income. I think there's still a tendency in the ANC to think you can do a lot by getting hold of bits of the stock. Whereas my emphasis is totally on increasing the income that's coming from the stock, and working on what one can do with it. That's the main difference, I think, but of course I may also be wrong in wanting to protect the stock as carefully as I do. We're talking about it.

**On ANC leaders**

I haven't met Mr Mandela, because I haven't been involved in the political negotiations. I know Cyril Ramaphosa very well from the mining industry. I see ANC leaders often, and I get called into political negotiations when it's necessary for economic issues to be addressed. It's just automatic that as we move closer to a government of national unity, there's more and more contact on economic issues.

There's quite regular and easy contact between the department and ANC people and so on. Various issues, like IMF membership, require consultation.

**On the caliber of opposition leaders**

It would be presumptuous of me to judge, but fundamentally, yes, I don't have any doubts about their responsibility and capabilities. But let me tell you what my

colleague in Gencor [General Mining Union Corporation], Naas Steenkamp, said about Cyril Ramaphosa. He was dealing with him from about 1976 to when Ramaphosa became secretary-general of the ANC. Naas said that in all that time Cyril had never told him a lie, and he had never failed to honour an agreement.

**/On why SA's [South Africa] democratisation is possible**

I don't agree with the statement (that democratisation is not possible in conditions of a declining economy). That's just groupthink. We're proving it wrong. I think the crunch has already come. Incomes per capita of whites—the power elite—have gone down markedly. For blacks, it has improved, and secondly they are enjoying fantastic psychic gains.

That's not enough, of course, but this a wonderful time for black South Africans. The process of blacks getting more, which is already going on, may have to go on faster. But the usual reason that you can't democratise in a stagnating economy, is that the people who are getting poorer won't stand for it. Well, we whites are getting poorer, and we are standing for it. And blacks aren't getting poorer at the moment. So if we could do that against the back-ground of the kind of economy we've had—which is not going to continue—then I'm not worried. We can roll.

**On potential for a higher growth rate**

Provided you have good entrepreneurs, you can have good investments. So I'm assuming we can have a good entrepreneur-friendly environment. Then you could do a three-and-a-half (percent) growth rate with a rate of investment of 24 or 25 percent of gross domestic product. At the moment ours is 16. You would have to get those extra resources, about half from reducing Government expenditure and consumption, about a quarter from private consumption expenditure coming down, and then by fixing the capital account so that we don't have to repay...you get the rest of the resources. This is how one's going to go about it. Our model does it over four years.

**On the integrated economic model**

I'm going off to spend this weekend at a retreat with the top Government economists, where we're really looking at two things. One is the model, in its almost ready-to-be-published state. The second is the presentation of a popularised version of it, because I've been worried throughout that it's really not accessible enough. It's a big task. So we're really dressing it up now for presentation.

**On retaining a downward inflation trend**

Inflation's not just below 10 percent now, it's below 10 percent year on year. We can (maintain this trend) if we have a responsible budget. It turns on that, and I hope I can present a responsible budget.

**On the deficit**

I'm very happy to sell State assets, but provided they're in the sort of shape that one would put a business in when one sold it. Very few existing Government businesses qualify for that. You couldn't privatise Telkom at the moment, or Spoornet, or even the airways, because we very cleverly deregulated the airways before we privatised the then-profitable airline.

But a second point (about the deficit) is more important. I want us to approach the budget deficit as a structural problem, and address it structurally. Selling off the family silver to mask the fact that we've got the problem isn't what I have in mind. How will I do it? Watch this space, March 17.

**On the problem of pensions**

This is an area in which I'm trying to do some creative work. It'll take a little while, and I'll be saying quite a bit about it in the Budget. Because you can't fundamentally deal with the Budget deficit without dealing with this problem. And when I do address it I want to do so in a way that doesn't raise insecurity as far as the recipients are concerned.

I can't go into detail now, but I can say that there isn't a problem dealing with the situation. I know its scale, and we can deal with it better.

**On the 'drain' into the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states**

I'll give you a different perspective. The TBVC countries are full of South Africans, they are not foreign areas to whom we shouldn't be giving money. There's corruption in most systems, but the extent of the need in those areas for the basics is there. Stuff does dribble out (through corruption), and (the homelands) are not a good system. But it's not a cesspool.

Most of the problems came from the wrong concepts, more than corruption. The idea was that if they were given the trappings of independence, something would happen there and the problem would be taken off our shoulders. Which was nonsense.

But most of the examples are the result of a system working to implement the wrong ideology, and there is some corruption as well.

**On his workload as Minister of Finance**

I like thinking about problems. It provides 24-hour material, whereas in Gencor when I was contemplating leaving I had most of my problems pigeon-holed. Now I've got new one all the time. A thing like the Budget obsesses me. I think about it all the time—when I wake up in the middle of the night I'm thinking about the Budget. As far as stress is concerned, I'll tell you the story of my doctor. He gave me the annual checkup at Gencor, and said: "How do you handle this stress so well?" I said it was my daily exercises. "Oh," he said, "what do you do?" And I said: I'm on my knees (praying), twice a day.



**Angola****Dos Santos Sends Note to De Klerk**

*MB0502074493 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 4 Feb 93*

[Text] President of the Republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos today wrote to South African President F. W. de Klerk, to whom he sent evidence of South African involvement in the Angolan war. The Angolan head of state's message was relayed to his South African counterpart by Manuel Augusto, Angolan charge d'affaires in South Africa.

**Government Statement Marks 4 Feb Anniversary**

*MB0402124293 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 4 Feb 93*

[Statement issued by Angolan Government to mark anniversary of beginning of anticolonialist struggle on 4 February 1961; issued in Luanda on 4 February]

[Text] [Words indistinct] one of the most brilliant pages in Africa's liberation history and was the clearest expression of our people's ability to overcome their differences in order to achieve the unity which led them to victory with independence on 11 November 1975. The date we are celebrating today should be one of happiness. Unfortunately, though, it is marred by the grief, violence, and famine that an unjustified and useless war has brought, thereby shattering hopes for peace in the near future, fraternal coexistence, and useful, productive, and necessary work for the good of Angolan society as a whole.

The exemplary choice of a democracy backed by the people's vote is rising and opposing the merciless force of a fascist dictatorship seeking indiscriminate and criminal powers. They hunt men down. They murder citizens. They abduct youths. They promote tribal division. They are ravaging the cities. They are driving the country into a long predicted scenario akin to the situation in Somalia.

As on 4 February [1961], the people will know how to rise and fight for their dignity and to defend peace, democracy, and national unity above all. Regarding regional, tribal, religious, or racial divisions, it is important to note that in 16 years of the struggle for territorial integrity, and 14 of the liberation war, it was not just the people from one region, or one tribe, who fought. It was not just the Catholics, or the Protestants, who made sacrifices. It was not just men of this or that skin color who perished. They were Angolans who, from Cabinda Province to Cunene Province, and from eastern Angola to the sea, gave up their very lives for the good of our fatherland.

Saluting the example set by the heroes of 4 February, we will know today—better than ever before—how to come together in our respect for differences. That will only make us more determined to observe human rights very

strictly. That will only make us even more correct. Before all else, we must recognize that the future can only be built by rejecting all gratuitous and inexcusable violence, and by seeking peace.

On this 4 February, the government of the Republic of Angola hereby reiterates its willingness to continue making every effort to restore to the people the peace and calm that were so painfully lost. The government hereby undertakes to abide without hesitation by its responsibility to restore to the country our now once again threatened democratic order, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

**UNITA's Fatima Roque Leaves Luanda 4 Feb**

*MB0402152293 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 4 Feb 93*

[Text] Dr. Fatima Roque, who is in charge of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's [UNITA] economic affairs, returned to Portugal today, where she has been living for several years. She travelled with Antonio Monteiro, the Portuguese Ambassador in the Joint Political and Military Commission, but did not make any statements to the press. She merely embraced and kissed people seeing her off. Economist Fatima Roque had been in the Angolan Government's custody since November 1992 as a result of clashes between government and UNITA forces in Luanda.

**Official Discusses Relief Aid, Repatriation Operations**

*MB0402151593 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 4 Feb 93*

[Text] The Angolan Government is being helped by international relief agencies in order to assist thousands of displaced persons. The government approves of assistance to civilians, but not to troops, in view of the war in the country. That is according to Social Reintegration Minister Norberto dos Santos.

[Begin Dos Santos recording] The government believes that relief aid should reach the largest number of people living in a difficult situation. Such aid should be neutral, and we hope to see that it is. Yet, in view of the military situation, the distribution of relief aid should take into consideration the following aspects:

We believe that aid for areas where state administration is not in place should be channeled from within the country. For instance, aid for Uige, Cazombo, Maquela do Zombo, and other areas where state administration is not in place should be sent from Luanda. The same applies to aid sent from outside the country to areas where state administration is not in place—for instance, aid leaving Rundu for Licua, Jamba, Lomba, or Rivungo.

We think that in areas where state administration is not in place, but where nongovernmental organizations, like

UN agencies, are present, aid should be sent through such organizations and even religious institutions. [end recording]

International organizations assisting Angola include the World Food Program, UNICEF, Oxfam, and others. The Namibian Government has banned the flow of merchandise for Angolan refugees through Namibia without the consent of the Angolan Government. Three aircraft with merchandise for Angola have been kept in Namibia.

[Begin Dos Santos recording] We would like to praise the Namibian Government for its just decision. In fact, that is in line with what we regard as respect for one's sovereignty and government. It is unfair for any foreign nongovernment organization to operate in Angola without the government's approval.

Yesterday, the prime minister decided that a government delegation will visit Namibia shortly for talks with the Namibian Government, nongovernment organizations operating from there, and our embassy in Namibia in order to control and monitor aid earmarked for Angola. [end recording]

The number of displaced persons in Angola has risen from 800,000 to about 1.5 million. Angolans living in Zaire have been returning home at random, thereby increasing the number of displaced persons.

[Begin Dos Santos recording] We have suspended the repatriation of Angolan refugees because there is no state administration in areas which we had earmarked for them. The situation in those areas is not safe. As soon as the situation improves, we will renegotiate the repatriation of those Angolans with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in Geneva. We intend to resume the repatriation by road around May when the rainy season is over. [end recording]

The provinces benefiting from relief aid include Benguela, Huila, Cuanza Sul, and Cuanza Norte. Minister Dos Santos said the other provinces are not being assisted in view of the military situation.

#### **Britain To Give Medicine to Armed Forces**

*MB0402152493 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 4 Feb 93*

[Text] The British Government will assist the Angolan Armed Forces with medicines worth 100,000 pounds sterling. This was disclosed in Luanda yesterday by Anthony Goodenough, British under secretary of state for African affairs, at the end of meetings with National Assembly Chairman Dr. Fernando Franca van Dunem and [Chief of Staff] General Higino. Briefed on the outcome of the Addis Ababa meeting, the British diplomat said one should insist on dialogue, as it is the only way of resolving the Angolan conflict. He also expressed Britain's willingness to contribute to the success of Angola's peace process.

#### **National Bank Fixes Dollar-Kwanza Exchange Rate**

*MB0502065393 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 5 Feb 93*

[Text] The National Bank of Angola [BNA] has fixed the value of the dollar at 7,000 new kwanzas, beginning today. Those entities authorized to conduct foreign exchange transactions can buy the dollar for 6,930 new kwanzas and sell it for 7,000. This decision was made in the wake of this year's first foreign currency auction in Luanda yesterday. Out of a planned \$10 million, the BNA sold \$6.475 million. The new foreign currency auction is to be held on 18 February.

#### **Clashes Continue Throughout Country**

*MB0502071793 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 5 Feb 93*

[Text] A communique issued by the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] chief of General Staff in Luanda reports that government forces neutralized a National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] special forces company in the city of Huambo yesterday. That communique notes UNITA left 30 soldiers killed and an assortment of war materiel on the ground.

That FAA operation was carried out when UNITA forces tried to secure FAA rearguard positions.

UNITA forces attacked government troops in Benguela Province's Caibambo District yesterday. They tried to reoccupy the district, but the FAA forces responded promptly and the UNITA troops fled in disarray. Colonel Francisco Manuel Frenel, second commander for the Benguela Military Zone, said the government remains in control, but he added a new UNITA attack is expected at any time.

[Begin Frenel recording] The situation is relatively calm in Caibambo District. The enemy counterattacked but was repelled by our forces in that district. The clashes lasted some eight hours. Government forces are in control of the district at this time and are conducting small mopping-up operations in the outlying areas [words indistinct] so, we are expecting the enemy to regroup and attack again, even though its forces fled in disarray in the wake of those clashes. [end recording]

Jonas Savimbi's men continue to commit all sorts of crimes in Namibe Province. They have been murdering civilians in Cacimbas commune, Camucuo District. Powerfully armed UNITA soldiers have intensified their search for traditional leaders and their relatives over the last few days. They have also been abducting, beating up, and murdering youths, as well as shooting cattle belonging to residents in that area. Jonas Savimbi's men are committing those acts in civilian clothes to confuse the people.

In Bie Province, UNITA has been making every effort to prevent aircraft landing at Cuito Airport. People have

been leaving their homes in the city's outlying areas in search for safer areas. Because of UNITA's constant attacks on the people, just about everybody is leaving to seek refuge elsewhere. Those who do not do so are turning to the Catholic Church for shelter.

FAA forces and the police continue to carry out mopping-up operations in Moxico Province with a view to bringing calm to the area. They are trying to push the enemy forces to more distant areas so as to allow people to experience greater calm and tranquillity. An authorized police source told Radio Angola's Moxico Province correspondent that some UNITA troop movements have been observed since the failed Addis Ababa meeting. It is expected that UNITA will attack the city of Luena yet again so it can turn up at the second Addis Ababa meeting and negotiate from a stronger position. That source added that everything is being done to thwart the UNITA forces' aims.

Jonas Savimbi's troops have intensified their acts of terror in Malange Province. Ivo Casimiro, spokesman for the police in Malange Province, had this to say about the situation in that part of the country:

[Begin Casimiro recording] The political and military situation is increasingly worrisome. UNITA continues to intensify its terrorism operations. It has used small groups of men to attack the areas of Lombe, Cazundo, Caculamba, Quibinda, and Camatene in a radius of up to 20 km from the city of Malange. Their operations consist mainly of murdering, abducting, and beating up defenseless women, children, and old people; and of planting antipersonnel mines, which have already killed citizens going to the fields to find food. [end recording]

#### UNITA Reports Victories

MB0402162993 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 1200 GMT 2 Feb 93

[Excerpts] The Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] are in complete control of Huila Province's Hoque and Toque Communes, following the hasty retreat of Riot Police and People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola personnel during a UNITA attack. The enemy suffered heavy losses. [passage omitted]

The communes shelter hundreds upon hundreds of refugees from Lubango. The number of refugees is increasing as the Riot Police continue with their manhunt in the city of Lubango. A train carrying about (?50) Riot Police members (?left) Lubango for UNITA-controlled areas in order to [words indistinct]. The train was set alight on (?24) January, and our forces captured assorted war materiel. [passage omitted]

#### Lesotho

##### Government Announces Council of Ministers To Be Dissolved

MB0402174993 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English 1600 GMT 4 Feb 93

[Text] The Office of the Chairman of the Military Council and Council of Ministers has announced that, as a major step towards preparing for a smooth handover to the newly elected administration, the government has decided that the Council of Ministers is to be dissolved.

During the interim period the Military Council will continue to exercise overall control and will hand over formally to a government that shall have won the forthcoming elections.

The effective date and the manner of such dissolution will be communicated by the government in due course.

#### Mozambique

##### Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Arrives 4 Feb

MB0402193993 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 4 Feb 93

[Text] Japan has invited Mozambique to take part in the International Conference on Africa's Development scheduled to be held in Tokyo in October. The invitation was made by Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa, who arrived in Maputo today on a 24-hour working visit to Mozambique. The Japanese official was received this afternoon by President Joaquim Chissano.

#### Namibia

##### Long-Term Economic Growth Foreseen

MB0502092293 Windhoek TEMPO in English 31 Jan 93 p 31

[Unattributed report: "Namibian Banking Corporation set for further growth in 1993"; quotation marks as received]

[Text] The prolonged effects of the drought, weak commodity prices and depressed diamond and uranium markets in the light of internationally recessionary conditions will dampen short-term economic growth in Namibia.

According to the Namibian Banking Corporation's annual report, released yesterday, the longer term outlook, though, remains highly favourable. With most of the supportive framework necessary for the maintenance of the political system and the management of the economy in place and consolidated, mineral-rich Namibia offers an attractive climate for foreign investors."



Chair of the Namibian Banking Corporation Ltd, John Westraat, and Managing Director Paul Niehaus were also pleased to announce increased profits of R[Rand]2.93 million in the year of September 30, after taxation. This represents an increase of 74 percent, up from R1.69 million in 1991.

"Assets and liabilities have not increased significantly, we have done better business", stated John Westraat. Assets of the banking house decreased from R222,699 million in 1991 to R211,313 million last year, liabilities from R211,009 million in 1991 to R196,689 million in 1992. The outflow of Government money from commercial banks into the Bank of Namibia is clearly reflected in falling deposits.

With a total income of R11,391 million before tax and expenses of R6,138 million the balance sheet looks healthy. Nambank is set for further growth during 1993.

Asked whether the introduction of the Namibian dollar is a viable proposition for Namibia, Westraat said that "an independent currency is vital for an independent country. It need not be so expensive provided that the power relationship with the Rand continues." The linkage at equal value between the South African Rand and the Namibian Dollar should stay in place for as long as possible.

On the eve of the introduction of the Namibian dollar the bank has not experienced any outflow of capital. The opposite seems to be the case, money has been flowing into Namibia. The bank also expressed its confidence in the Bank of Namibia. They have actually handled the situation extremely well", says John Westraat.

John Westraat, founder of the bank, retired last Friday.

### Swaziland

#### Board Increases Electricity Charges 15 Percent

MB2901140893 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 29 Jan 93 p 1

[Report by Gordon Mbuli: "Electricity Up By 15 Percent"]

[Text] Electricity charges are to be up by 15 percent on Monday, the Swaziland Electricity Board (SEB) announced yesterday. The 15 percent increase is an interim measure until the ongoing review of customer grouping and tariffs structures has been finalised.

According to a statement released yesterday independent consultants are nearing the end of a review of SEB's tariffs. "Their recommendations will be reviewed by SEB and will also be discussed with the government of Swaziland and liaison with consumer groups."

This is how the new increase will look;

—Domestic tariff-for the supply of electricity to premises used solely for private residential purposes and to all apparatus used at such premises, including electric motors up to 2kVA. All units per month will

be 17.7cents per unit, with a minimum charge per month or part thereof E[emalangenil]13.28.

—General purpose tariff-for the supply of electricity to premises or installations for which in the opinion of the board, no other tariff is appropriate. Examples are supplies not exceeding 20kVA to occasionally used meeting halls and flood-lighting for sports facilities. All units per month will be 71 cents per unit, with a minimum charge per month or part thereof E21.40.

—Small commercial and industrial tariff for the supply of electricity to premises, other than private residential premises, including commercial, administration and public premises, farms, hotels, industrial installations etc. and electric motors provided the maximum demand does not exceed 20kVA at anytime of the year. All units per month will be 26.40 cents per unit with a minimum charge per month or part thereof E48.42.

—Off-peak water heating tariff-for the supply of electricity for commercial water heating where the installed capacity of water heating is not less than 9 kilowatts. All units at E13.6 cents per unit with rent of time switch E23 per month.

—Large commercial and industrial tariff-for the supply of electricity to consumers having a maximum demand of 20kVA or over at anytime of the year. For each kVA of maximum demand recorded per month at 34.15, plus for each kWh of energy at 10 cents.

### Zimbabwe

#### International Finance Corporation Approves Five Projects

MB0402132293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1149 GMT 4 Feb 93

[Text] Harare Feb 4 SAPA—The International Finance Corporation (IFC) last year approved five projects worth over ZD [Zimbabwe Dollars]288 million in Zimbabwe, and is already considering providing loan or equity funds worth over ZD250 million to local companies in 1993.

The IFC—private sector arm of the World Bank—said in its 1992 annual report that the biggest loan approved last year, worth ZD83.5 million, was financing the construction of the 204km underground, multi-product fuel pipeline, from Feruka in Mutare to Harare, the ZIANA national news agency reported on Thursday.

In addition to the IFC loan, over ZD80 million was obtained through syndication to finance the project, which is now almost complete.

The pipeline, estimated to cost ZD333.5 million, will be operated by a newly-formed company, Petrozim Line (PVT) Ltd, a joint-venture between the National Oil Company of Zimbabwe and the conglomerate, Lonrho [London Rhodesia] Zimbabwe.

**Benin****PRC Funds Agricultural Machinery Center**

AB0402181093 Cotonou Office de Radiodiffusion-  
Television du Benin Radio in French 0615 GMT 2 Feb  
93

[Excerpt] The agricultural sector has been given a lift thanks to the bonds of cooperation that exist between China and Benin. The PRC has just donated an agricultural machinery center in Cotonou called China-Africa Plant and Machinery Center [CEMACA]. President Nicephore Soglo officially opened the center yesterday in the presence of the PRC ambassador to Benin, the managing director of the center, and the members of the government.

The CEMACA is located at Gbgamey in front of the Place Bulgarie. This shows the excellent relations existing between the PRC and Benin. [passage omitted]

**Ivory Coast****Minister Interviewed on Coffee Season, Prices**

AB0402174893 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in  
French 30, 31 Jan 93 p 4

[Interview with Agriculture Minister Lambert Kouassi Konan by Hien Solo; place and date not given—first paragraph is FRATERNITE MATIN introduction]

[Excerpts] Ivorian coffee producers will once again have a particularly tough season with the new per-kilogram prices which have plummeted from 100 to 60 CFA francs for beans and from 232 to 140 CFA francs for hulled and sorted coffee beans. However, this situation, which the minister of agriculture and animal resources described as temporary because of the good market prospects ahead in the coming months, should enable producers to do everything possible to better derive advantage from the entire coffee sector. In this interview, Minister Lambert Konan Kouassi gives further details on the season....

[Solo] Why the delay in the opening of the coffee season?

[Konan] When the last cocoa season opened in October 1992, we can all recall that coffee prices went below \$700 [quantity not specified]. This was the lowest level for more than 20 years. But at the same time, prospects for an agreement were taking shape. There was a positive development in the London discussions which augured for a substantial increase in prices. We, therefore, wanted to wait to monitor this development and take it into account in fixing the prices which, if they had been fixed in October, would have been between 40 and 46 CFA francs per kg for beans. We were right in adopting a wait-and-see attitude, for there was actually a technical correction in the market, which is today paying 140 CFA francs per kg of sorted coffee. The second reason is that the coffee season always begins two months after that of

cocoa. We, therefore, deemed it unnecessary to rush to open the coffee season as this was virtually of no use. [passage omitted]

[Solo] What is your conclusion about the liberalization of coffee hulling?

[Konan] I must say that the liberalization of coffee hulling was in response to the farmers' keen desire. Indeed, at the very moment when we believed that this decision, which was taken late, would leave a 5 to 10 percent farmer participation rate, we were very happy to note that there was more than 50 percent participation in the 1991-1992 season. By doing so, they generated 50,000 jobs, mainly for the benefit of women and children, but including additional financial effects for the farmers. We consider that this is a very positive development and took all the steps—using the resources of the guaranty fund—to enable the farmers to be equipped and to have the necessary operation funds that will enable them to fully hull their coffee.

[Solo] Will the bank have necessary financial resources to properly cover the season?

[Konan] The question is quite relevant. The price levels that we have fixed helped ensure a total balance in the coffee sector. In these conditions, the banks have every reason to follow. The resources make it possible to buy the entire quantity of coffee that we estimate at about 250,000 tonnes. Therefore, on that side, we are of the view that there is no need to worry.

**Paper Views Abandonment of Liberia's Taylor**

AB0402221593 Abidjan LA VOIE in French 3 Feb 93 p  
3

[Text] After being at the forefront of the African scene, the Liberian conflict has yielded its place to Zaire, Togo, and Somalia. However, in silence and out of the news limelight, Charles Taylor and his National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL] have been abandoned, in conformity with the implementation of decisions reached last October by Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS]. Ivory Coast has been made to comply with the decisions.

On our return from Monrovia last September, where we met some protagonists of the Liberian crisis, we extensively reported on accusations leveled against Ivory Coast for its role in the Liberia. Factions in the conflict, especially the United Movement for Democracy in Liberia [ULIMO], did not hesitate in blaming the head of state by accusing him of supporting Charles Taylor and the NPFL.

As is common knowledge, Charles Taylor and his NPFL launched their rebellion from the Ivorian border in December 1989 and now control over 80 percent of the Liberian territory. "Taylorland" shares more than 300 km of common border with Ivory Coast from Danane to Tabou! At that time, there were intense diplomatic

activities within ECOWAS culminating in the Abuja summit. At Abuja, the heads of state, after confirming and defining the mission of ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group, called for UN support to impose an embargo on the territory controlled by Charles Taylor. The embargo was not only on arms but also on all basic products and goods, for import or export. This means that as of last October, no ECOWAS country should have any trade relations with Taylor and his men. That this decision directly concerns Ivory Coast is no secret to anyone as the current geography of the conflict makes our country the only [as published] one that shares common border territory with "Taylorland." Many people, including Laurent Gbagbo, in his "A La Une" television interview, openly came out to ask the Ivorian authorities to "hush the rumors."

It is believed today that Ivory Coast has made up its mind now to comply and conform with ECOWAS decisions on Liberia, as is evidenced by the recent circular addressed to security officials engaged in the controls at checkpoints and border posts. We are publishing a photocopy of the circular signed by the minister of agriculture, whose men in the Water and Forest Brigade are engaged in the control exercise. We hope this will help to hush the rumors, provided this is not meant to throw dust into people's eyes.

In any case, in bringing this fact to public notice and especially to the attention of border populations, we intend to inform them about Ivory Coast's official position regarding Taylor and the territory under his control. This is because letting the rebels earn money, even by selling dead leaves, is tantamount to supporting the rebellion and prolonging the woes of the Liberian people. "Peace is not an empty word but a behavior."

### **Liberia**

#### **President Sawyer Condemns Murder of British National**

*AB0402120793 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 4 Feb 93*

[Text] The Interim Government of National Unity has condemned in no uncertain terms the brutal murder of Mr. Brian Graham, a British national at Liberia (Ba) Medical Research Institute, by individuals suspected of being personnel of the Armed Forces of Liberia at the Robertsfield International Airport.

In a letter to the United States chief of mission in Liberia, [name indistinct], the president of the interim government, Dr. Amos Sawyer, deplored such acts of wanton and reckless destruction of the lives of noncombatants in this sad chapter of our nation's history.

President Sawyer said government's (?commitment) to vigorously and expeditiously investigate this act of murder so as to bring to justice its perpetrators, is only matched by government's commitment to bring sanity to

the ugly situation which prevails in our country today so that peace, justice, and decency can reign in this country.

The president said government equally condemns and deplores the mistreatment of Mr. Graham's wife and children and the looting of their property. President Sawyer assured that no stone will be left unturned in the uncovering of the facts, and ensuring that all those involved face the full weight of the law.

The president has, meanwhile, ordered the Ministries of Defense and Justice as well as the director of National Security Agency to immediately investigate the matter while the West African peace monitoring group, the Justice and Peace Commission of the Catholic church, and the Interfaith Mediation Committee are to assist or serve as observers.

President Sawyer has also extended invitations to the U.S. Embassy and local human rights groups to observe at close range the conduct of these investigations. Government remains committed to whole and high standards of human rights and the rule of law even in the midst of this violent crisis, Dr. Sawyer's letter concluded.

Meanwhile, the president, Amos Sawyer, has expressed his deepest condolences to the widow of Mr. Graham. In a letter to Miss Betsy Brotman, an American citizen, President Sawyer said we have learned with distress the killing of your husband by armed men suspected to be members of the Armed Forces of Liberia.

As president of the Interim Government of National Unity and as a Liberian who has spent many years in pursuit of the cause of justice and the promotion of human rights, I will see to it that the perpetrators of this inhumane act do not go unpunished, Dr. Sawyer declared.

He observed that this heinous crime had its roots in the current state of violent conflict which has engulfed the country as a result of NPFL's [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] determination to impose itself on the Liberian people by the use of arms rather than by pursuing the democratic cause, Dr. Sawyer's letter to Miss Betsy Brotman concluded.

#### **Ghanaian Military Delegation Ends Visit**

*AB0502115693 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 5 Feb 93*

[Text] The commander of the Ghanaian Army, Major General B.K. Akafia, has said that his country remains committed to the resolution of the Liberian civil conflict. Gen. Akafia made the statement yesterday when he paid a courtesy call on the president of the Interim Government of National Unity, Dr. Amos Sawyer, at the Executive Mansion. The general, accompanied by Ghana's Army chief of staff, Brigadier General F.A. Agyemfra, arrived in the country yesterday to review the situation on the ground and the (?projection) of the Ghanaian troops since the October 15 attack.



Gen. Akafia informed President Sawyer that his government is reviewing the Liberian conflict to see whether military option is the best way out in implementing the Yamoussoukro IV Accord. The accord calls for the disarming and encampment of all combatants by ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group].

The Ghanaian Army commander told President Sawyer that Ghana is worried about the situation in neighboring Togo and added that Ghana does not want the Togolese situation to degenerate to a compelling dimension to the extent that Ghana will have to review its position with ECOMOG.

For his part, President Sawyer said that ECOMOG's role in the Liberian conflict has become a model which is being watched in many, many parts of the world. He said the regional forces' role of peacekeeping, peace enforcement, and conflict resolution, however difficult it may be, is gradually being copied in other trouble-stricken areas of the world.

The Liberian chief executive then praised his Ghanaian counterpart, President Jerry John Rawlings, the Government and people of Ghana, for identifying with Liberia in this difficult chapter of its history.

Dr. Sawyer said Ghana has played a historic role in rescuing the Liberian people from their sufferings and distress, and commended the stalwart Ghanaian contingent with ECOMOG for their continued defense of life and property. President Sawyer said he looks forward to the day very soon that Liberia will move shoulder to shoulder with Ghana and other West African countries in building the subregion.

The commander of the Ghanaian Armed Forces, Maj. Gen. B.K. Akafia, along with the chief of staff of the Ghanaian Army, Brig. Gen. F.A. Agyemfra, yesterday paid a one-day working visit to Liberia to review the situation on the ground and the (?projection) of the Ghanaian troops since the October 15 attack.

During the visit, Maj. Gen. Akafia held closed door meetings with ECOMOG Field Commander Maj. Gen. Adetunji Olurin, Interim President Amos Sawyer, and also visited wounded ECOMOG soldiers presently admitted at the ECOMOG Clinic on Bushrod Island. The Army commander and the delegation also visited the headquarters of the Ghanaian contingent at the Baptist Seminary on Schiefflin Highway.

At the James Spriggs Payne Airfield, shortly before departure for Ghana, Maj. Gen. Akafia said Ghana was not considering reducing or withdrawing her troops in Liberia although the situation in neighboring Togo was becoming a problem to consider. He, however, said findings from yesterday's reviewing will be submitted to the chief of the Ghanaian Army for possible action.

## Niger

### Release of Former Commerce Minister, Others Reported

AB0302181593 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 0545 GMT 2 Feb 93

[Text] We have learned from AFP that the former minister of commerce, Mohamed Moussa, was released from detention on the night of 31 January. Also released was Brigi Rafini, deputy chairman of the ANDP [expansion unknown]-Zamalaria.

These two personalities had been detained by the troops since 28 August 1992. Others detained with them, including Akoli Dawel, Samed Abdoulaye, and Major Iyasse Magui, are still under detention.

## Nigeria

### President Offers To Initiate Togo-Ghana Dialogue

AB0402213093 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 4 Feb 93

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida says Nigeria would initiate and support any move toward improving Togo-Ghana relations. The president said this today while receiving a special message from his Togolese counterpart, President Gnassingbe Eyadema. State House correspondent Biyi Alabi has the report:

[Alabi] In the message delivered by General Yao Ameyi, the Togolese president spoke of the current tension in Togo-Ghana relations, as well as the internal democratic processes in Togo. He said ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] has a vital role to play in bringing down the tension. President Babangida, who expressed appreciation for the briefing, said ECOWAS and other African countries would look at the situation with a view to finding an African solution to an African problem.

### Senate President Urges Foreign Missions Move to Abuja

AB0502151593 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1030 GMT 5 Feb 93

[Excerpts] The Senate president, Dr. Iyorchia Achu, has appealed to foreign missions in the country to speed up arrangements for their movement to Abuja. Dr. Achu made the appeal when he received the American ambassador to Nigeria, Mr. William Swing, yesterday in Abuja. The Senate president said that the movement of foreign embassies from Lagos to Abuja would facilitate existing cooperation between Nigeria and friendly nations. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, the Senate president has sent a message of congratulations to President Bill Clinton of the U.S. on his successful inauguration. In a message presented to the American ambassador yesterday in Abuja, Dr. Achu

urged President Clinton to examine ways of alleviating the suffering of developing nations as a cardinal point of his foreign policy. The Senate president called on the U.S. to assist in the democratization process in Africa.

#### **Death Sentences Handed Down to Zangon-Kataf Rioters**

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3 Feb 93

[Text] Kaduna, 3 Feb. (NAN/PANA)—Retired Maj.-Gen. Zamani Lekwot and five others standing trial before a special tribunal for their involvement in the Zangon-Kataf riots in northern Nigeria in 1992, have been sentenced to death by hanging.

Delivering judgment in Kaduna, northern Nigeria, Tuesday [2 February], the tribunal chairman, Justice Bernard Ojukadigbo, however, discharged and acquitted another accused in the case, Juri Ayok, for lack of evidence. Ayok was chairman of Zangon-Kataf local government of Kaduna State when the riots occurred.

In the judgment, which lasted three and a half hours, the tribunal found Lekwot guilty of culpable homicide. One retired Maj. James Kude, was found guilty of six out of nine charges brought against him and also sentenced to death. Also sentenced to death were Yunana Kibori, Markus Mamman, Yahaya Duniya and Julius Sarki.

During the trial, 26 witnesses, including eight police officers, testified for the prosecution. Justice Okadigbo said that the sudden withdrawal of Chief G.O.K. Ajayi (San) and three other defence lawyers from the case on 4 January had surprised the tribunal. He described the act as improper conduct. He said once a counsel accepts the service of an accused, he cannot withdraw his service, especially in capital offences like these. Rather than withdraw, the defence lawyers should have devoted themselves to the case.

Justice Okadigbo said that the tribunal could not be held from giving its judgment on the basis of the withdrawal of the defence lawyers. He said the tribunal had informed the accused of their rights to defend themselves, hire the service of other lawyers, or accept that the tribunal appoint lawyers for them. The options, he said, had been rejected.

On Monday [1 February], the tribunal sentenced one Illiya Maza (alias Sohon Soja), an ex-serviceman, to death by hanging for having shot dead one Tsalha Babangida on 15 May 1992.

[Paris AFP in English in a Lagos-dated item at 2241 GMT on 2 February adds: "Retired General Zamani Lekwot was sentenced to death Tuesday, convicted for homicide in connection with last year's riots between Muslims and Christians in northern Nigeria, the official NAN news agency said. The former military chief of Rivers state in southeastern Nigeria and five others were sentenced to hang by a special court in Kaduna, set up after the clashes between the Muslim Hausa and Christian Kataf tribes last May that left several thousand dead.

["Lekwot, a Christian from the country's Middle Belt, was arrested a few days after the clashes. He and former commander James Kude were found guilty of homicide. Former police officer Gankon Dawa Kurfi and ex-soldier Illiya Maza were recently sentenced to death by the same court.

["Several Katafs have been given prison terms since the clashes including Lekwot's brother, who was sentenced to six years in prison along with three other defendants. A Nigerian human rights group has been campaigning since last May to free Lekwot and more than 70 members of the Kataf community. It distributed a poster bearing portraits of Kataf community leaders that read: "These are leaders of opinion, not criminals." The group accused the federal government and Kaduna State of partiality, noting that only Katafs were arrested while compensation had been paid to the Hausa-Fulani community."]

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